

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Home thoughts...
William Douglas Home reviews his brother Alec's (Lord Home) *Letters to a Grandson*... from abroad
In the second of a three-part series on Cyprus, Edward Mortimer looks at the views of both sides in dispute over the island.
Hard...
Leon Brittan, the new Home Secretary, talks to *The Times* about law and order... and last
The Times Profile: Sebastian Coe, on the eve of the AAA championships this weekend

Greenpeace seven held in Siberia

Seven Greenpeace anti-whaling campaigners were arrested in Siberia after they claimed to have photographed illegal Soviet whaling operations at the port of Leningrad. They were said to have been detained for illegally entering a Soviet territory. Report, page 6

Opec strategy

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is to study plans for a long-term pricing strategy to eliminate sudden price shocks. Page 17

Clues to body

Detectives are to show items found with the body of a murdered child to the parents of Caroline Hogg, aged five, missing from her Edinburgh home for 11 days. Page 2

Pill challenge

Judgment has been deferred in the case brought by Mrs Victoria Gillick over a circular advising doctors that they may provide contraceptives to girls under 16 without parental consent. Page 3



Law of the gun

The right of militiamen and security agents to shoot at Polish civilians has been spelt out for the first time in a new law. Page 6

Ferry action

The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service has been called in by the ferry company Townsend Thoresen in an attempt to resolve the 10-day strike at Felixstowe, Suffolk and Cairnryan, Scotland.

Queen's escape

Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, holidaying in Italy, escaped unhindered when the car she was driving was in a collision. An Italian couple received minor injuries.

Coe opts out

Sebastian Coe does not want to be selected for the 1,500 metres in the world championships in Helsinki next month. He has not given any reason for his decision.

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Letters: On the economy, from Mr A. Edwards, and others; Red Cross in Thailand, from Count de Salis
Leading articles: Stock Exchange; Greenpeace; Local Ombudsman
Features, pages 10-12
Where is the economic new dawn? Bernard Levin suggests a Swiss role for British unions; Jock Bruce-Gardyne looks under the mortgage umbrella. Spectrum: The two of us - reunited twins tell their stories. Wednesday Page: Forgiveness in the Fens; Alan Franks' Diary.

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Lawson hints at tax cuts in return for spending curbs

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, will tell his Cabinet colleagues tomorrow that there could be significant tax cuts in the next Budget if they agree to hold down public spending to its original planned level.

At the moment government departments want to spend £5,000m above published plans, but eliminating them could create scope for perhaps £2,000m of tax reductions next spring, he will argue.

Such reductions would be equivalent to knocking 2p off the basic rate of income tax from 30p to 28p in the pound.

By holding out the hope of tax cuts, Mr Lawson will be aiming to smooth the ruffled feathers of spending ministers angered by what they saw as the Chancellor's "bully-boy" tactics in forcing through his £500m emergency cuts package two weeks ago.

The Budget last March suggested that if public spending in 1984-85 remained at the planned £126,400m this would leave room for about £500m of tax cuts. But Mr Lawson has another card up his sleeve.

He will ask the Cabinet to agree to leave untouched the £3,000m contingency reserve included in next year's plans. This would normally be used to accommodate some of the extra spending bids from government departments, leaving a reserve for unexpected spending during the year of about £1,500m to £2,000m.

By keeping it intact at this stage the Chancellor gives himself an additional £1,000m to £1,500m to use for tax cuts in the spring.

At worst, if government revenues look less buoyant than expected it gives Mr Lawson a cushion allowing him to continue cutting state borrowing, a key element in the battle against inflation, without having to raise taxes as Sir Geoffrey Howe, his predecessor, was forced.

The Chancellor, strongly backed by the Prime Minister, will tomorrow seek Cabinet agreement in principle on both the 1984-85 spending totals and the contingency reserve, before the battle between the Treasury and the spending departments is joined in earnest after the summer recess.

Mrs Thatcher said yesterday in the Commons that the Government expected to adhere to published spending plans for this year and next.

This leaves Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury in charge of public spending, with the thankless task of whittling away the £500m in excess bids.

Though some of the excess typically reflects proposals for new programmes and "padding" which can be eliminated fairly easily, some will eventually be deemed essential. If the contingency reserve is to remain sacrosanct that means a fresh squeeze on other programmes, entailing yet more cuts in services and jobs losses.

With departments still smarting from the latest round of cuts - Mr Rees is due to announce their revised cash limits next week - there are some bruising battles ahead before the Cabinet approves in November the final total and departmental allocations for next year.

The Chancellor will also be concerned to refute suggestions that he "jumped the gun" on spending cuts this year.

These have been prompted by expectations that figures out tomorrow covering the first three months of the 1983-84 financial year will show public borrowing broadly in line with this year's £8,200m target set out in the Budget, despite a huge surge in central government borrowing alone over the same period.

Mr Lawson will argue that his measures were designed to tackle clear evidence of over-spending by government departments, and were not primarily influenced by the borrowing figures.

Central government borrowing has been inflated by on-lending to local councils and state industries which have used the proceeds to pay off other debts. Public spending, page 2

Thatcher hint on share monopoly

Stock Exchange may escape court case

By Philip Robinson

Mrs Thatcher yesterday paved the way for the Stock Exchange to avoid having its rules dragged through the Restrictive Practices Court.

The Prime Minister told MPs during question time in the Commons that if proposals were made by the Stock Exchange Council to settle the action taken by the Office of Fair Trading, Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was prepared to consider them.

Proceedings against the Stock Exchange were started after the Office of Fair Trading decided that parts of the Exchange's rule book contravened the 1976 Restrictive Practices Act.

The rules say the public can buy shares only through stockbrokers who must buy them only through stockbrokers who trade in the market. The jobbers are not allowed to deal direct with the public. The Exchange also lays down a minimum charge for each transaction. The OFT argues that these represented a restrictive practice.

Mrs Thatcher said: "This case is still before the court but that does not preclude the Stock Exchange Council making proposals to settle the matter."

The sudden settlement proposal comes after seven years of intensive lobbying and a total £3m of legal costs on both sides.

Sources in the City were suggesting last night that hints of a settlement have emerged at a time when the Government is anxious for successful sales to the public of shares in nationalised companies.

The largest privatization is likely to be the 10 per cent of British Telecom raising £3bn.

Sir Nicholas Goodison, Stock Exchange chairman, said yesterday: "I have had confidential exploratory discussions and will be discussing some proposals with my council. I welcome the Secretary of State's invitation."

Mrs Thatcher said if the Exchange's proposals were such that the Government could recommend them to Parliament, a statement would be made in the House. If the House recommended a change in this case, an order to exempt the Stock Exchange from the Restrictive Practices Act would have to be made.

She was answering a Commons question from Dr David Owen, SDP MP for Plymouth, Devonport, who wanted an assurance that there was no intention of interfering with the court action.

The case cannot now be stopped without the agreement of both the Stock Exchange and the Office of Fair Trading.

Howe's radical rescue plan divides EEC

From Ian Murray, Brussels

EEC foreign ministers split into opposed camps over money-saving proposals unveiled by Sir Geoffrey Howe yesterday with the aim of preventing the Community from going bankrupt.

Detailing Britain's rescue plan, Sir Geoffrey proposed limits on agricultural spending and a new system of budget payments based on national perennials designed to eliminate members' contribution to community revenue.

The proposals were described as "very interesting" by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, whose country, like Britain wants to curb spending. Holland, too, was looking for better management.

At this stage, only Sir Geoffrey put forward a detailed financial argument. His strong lecture to the other ministers on the virtues of saving was the successful comment from M Claude Cheysson, his French opposite number, that "of the 10 EEC countries Britain is the only one yet to join the Community."

In M Cheysson's view it was absurd to have started to talk about the budget at this stage. Reforms sought page 6

Fossil-hunter unearths Surrey dinosaur

By John Witherow

A Surrey plumber emerged yesterday as the man responsible for what the Natural History Museum, in a fit of enthusiasm, described as possibly "the most important find in Britain this century".

Mr William Walker, aged 55, of Springfield Road, Thornton Heath, an amateur fossil collector with a penchant for digging around in the mud at weekends, has turned up the skeleton of an unknown species of carnivorous dinosaur, dating back 124 million years.

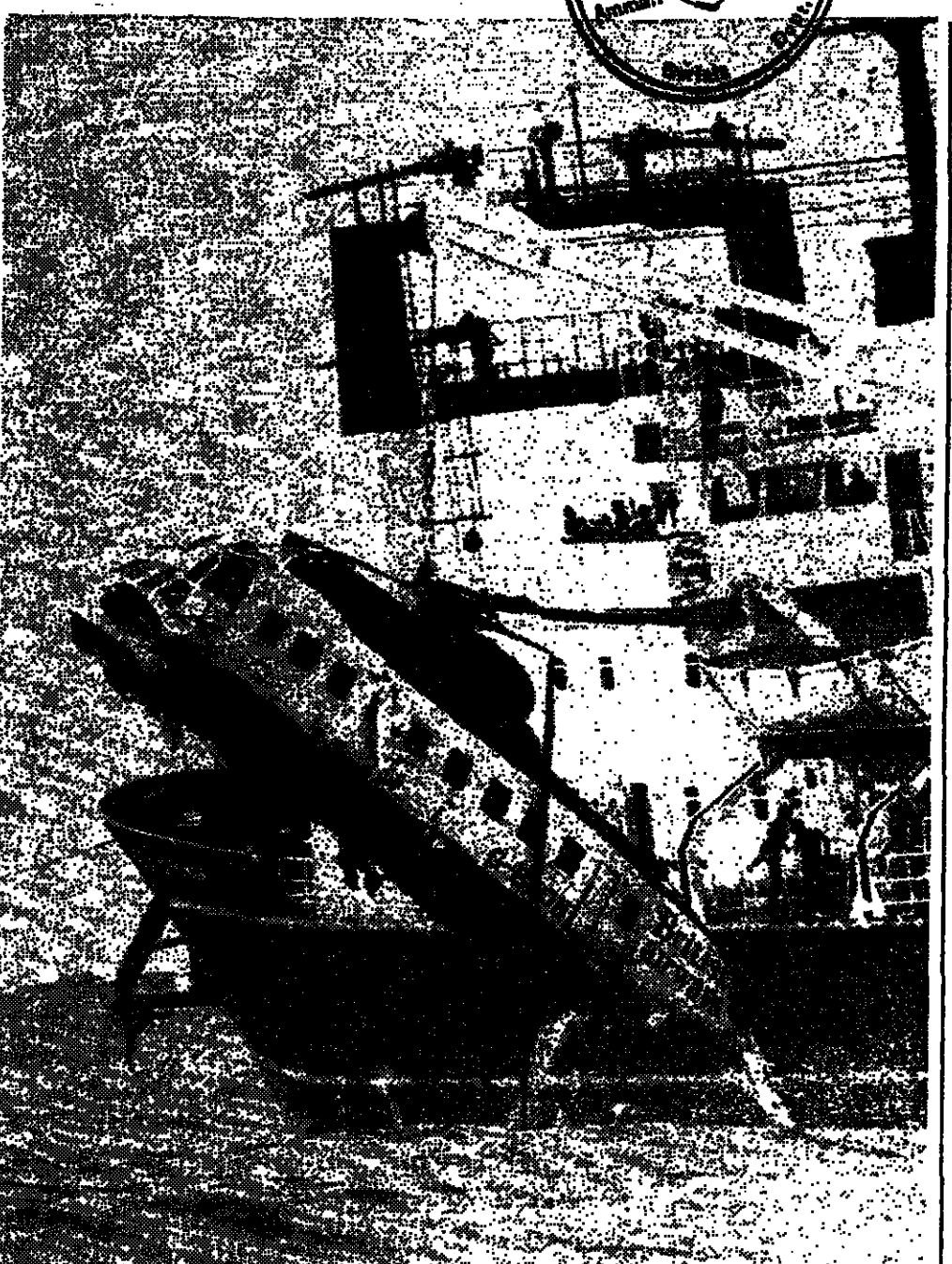
Last January Mr Walker discovered a huge clawbone in a Surrey clays. "I recognized it as a dinosaur claw but I didn't know how important it was," he said. "I gave it a good crack with my hammer and the whole thing disintegrated. I really could have cried. It just shattered."

His son-in-law later took it to the Natural History Museum, where its appearance set pulses racing in the paleontology department. They were able to identify the foot-long clawbone, indicating the discovery of a new species.

Two scientists set off to the Surrey clays but were frustrated by the wet spring which turned the area into a sea of mud. It was only last month that they could complete their work of removing three van loads of bones to form a large proportion of the skeleton.

The clawbone of this dinosaur, similar to the megalosaurus, is larger than that of the later Tyrannosaurus Rex, one of the most vicious of flesh eaters.

The museum estimates its height at between 10 and 15ft while standing upright and said it would have eaten vegetarian dinosaurs found in the same quarry. Much of the skull is present, with two-inch "teeth" serrated like steak knives.



The cracked Sikorsky being winched up from the sea yesterday.

17 bodies found as crashed helicopter is salvaged

By Craig Seton and Rupert Morris

The fuselage of the crashed Sikorsky 61 helicopter Oscar November was recovered from 200ft-deep water off St Mary's, in the Isles of Scilly, yesterday.

The bodies of only 17 of the 20 people, mostly holiday makers, who died last Saturday's crash were found inside.

Last night, the bodies were being taken from the salvage vessel to Penzance for identification by relatives. The police sent officers to help in identifying the dead.

The fuselage, from which only six people escaped, was being taken on to Falmouth and then by road to the Government's accident investigation unit at Farnborough, Hampshire. There experts will examine it in an attempt to discover the cause of the accident.

The helicopter, much of its body intact, was winched on to the deck of the Seaford Clansman just before 1 pm.

Two coroner's officers were on board the salvage tug as a group of men dressed in white protective overalls and black gloves clambered inside the Sikorsky and began bringing out the bodies. Some of the dead were still strapped in their seats when the machine was brought to the surface.

The six who survived the crash were the two pilots, two Scillies women and two children orphaned in the accident. The others, including two families of five people, had been carried beneath the waves: The helicopter, which had been on its way Penzance, sank almost immediately.

Divers found the fuselage on its side on a steep sandy dune on the mid-Isle of Scilly. The helicopter, seen from a distance of less than 100 yards after it was brought to the surface, appeared to have suffered only comparatively minor structural damage. Several windows in the pilots' cockpit were missing and its black nose cone had gone, as had two wheel housings.

The rear rotor blades and their housing had also disappeared; of the main rotor blades, three of the five had been sheared off.

The two remaining blades appeared to be complete but had been broken more or less in half, the damaged pieces hanging limply down on the port side. Most windows, including those of the escape hatches, were gone, but on the starboard side the windows and escape areas seemed intact.

The underside of the fuselage was the worst damaged part. Much of the luggage bay had been ripped out, although the debris guard, which keeps seabirds from fouling the rotor blades, was still in place.

Most of the bodies were brought out from the rear of the helicopter in canvas slings and taken to a covered area beneath the crane.

The police said that they would be held in the mortuary of the West Cornwall hospital, at Penzance, pending identification. Continued on back page, col 1

Debategate papers were crucial, says Carter

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

Former President Jimmy Carter, commenting in Tokyo yesterday on the "Debategate" affair in Washington, said that the debate position papers which may have been passed to Mr Ronald Reagan's election advisers in 1980 "incorporated the very essence" of his campaign. This was the first time that Mr Carter has commented publicly on the scandal.

Mr Reagan had access to all of them, "it was obviously of great benefit" in the crucial debate which helped to sway the election, Mr Carter said, adding that he had "no idea" which papers may have come to the attention of the Reagan campaign.

But, Mr Carter said, it was yesterday that Mr Reagan's letter appeared to confirm his recollection that the option of withdrawal was never put to the full Cabinet.

series of losses from the White House, not just one batch".

The former President, who is in Japan for a six-day private visit, shed no light on who might have passed the papers. The debate papers were known only to a small group of people in the White House; neither his chief of staff nor his campaign manager had access to them, he said.

The debate briefing papers contained details of the issues which Mr Carter's campaign had identified by means of "secret polling" as the most crucial and important, he said, they describe the mistakes made by both candidates in the campaign, issues which might come up in the debate, responses and possible counter-responses.

Mr Carter said that he was not prejudging what the Reagan camp may have had in hand before the debate.

Cadet dies in lorry crash at Army range

A boy cadet was killed and more than 20 others were injured - many seriously - when an Army lorry crashed on a gunnery range last night.

The four-ton lorry, carrying a group of cadets from the Greater London area, overturned as it was leaving the firing range at Waroep Training Camp, near Appleby in Cumbria.

One cadet died at the scene and ten others suffered serious leg and head injuries. They were taken 35 miles to hospital in Corlies in a fleet of ambulances under police escort.

The less seriously injured were taken to a military hospital at Catterick camp in North Yorkshire. The boys were on holiday at the camp.

Postal prices freeze extended

Britain's profits-rich Post Office has extended its freeze on all main postal prices at least until next April. The move will mean that the 12p second class post has remained unchanged for two years.

The freeze is part of a drive to increase postal traffic announced yesterday by Mr Ron Dearing, the Post Office chairman. It follows a record year when postal profits reached £131.6m - the seventh successive year of profitability - topped up by £15.6m profits from National Girobank.

The prices freeze, originally imposed only to the end of the year, covers inland and overseas parcels and letters. Its extension to April will cost the Post Office about £12m. First-class post went up 1p to 16p in April.

Mr Dearing also announced yesterday that special cut-price books of first class stamps - offering savings of nearly 10 per cent - would be on sale from August 10 to September 20. It will contain 10 first class (16p) stamps and cost £1.45, a saving of 15p.

"We are sharing with our customers our success in the past year, achieved against the odds in a period of recession," Mr Dearing added.

The Post Office ranks with British Gas among the more successful of the nationalized industries.

Its success in combating the recession, further increasing productivity, lowering costs, exceeding investment intentions and achieving or beating all financial targets last year will make it a most attractive privatization proposition.

On Monday, the Institute of Economic Affairs, advocating the selling-off of the Post Office, said its profits derived from increasing prices faster than the cost of labour while also reducing the quality of service.

But Mr Dearing, who is also chairman of the Nationalized Industries' chairman group, refused yesterday to be drawn too deeply into the privatization debate. The Post Office was not included in the Government's election manifesto and he had no view on privatization, he said. He believed it would prove difficult to disentangle the postal delivery service from the counter service.

The Post Office spent a record £124.7m on capital investment last year, against a target of £115m, and plans to increase this to £130m this year as part of a five-year plan to invest £623m in the service.

Last year, the postal business reduced its real unit costs by 2.2 per cent and increased productivity by 4.8 per cent.

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Beatles' old school is criticized over poor results and truancy

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Severest criticism of a school attended by former Beatles, George Harrison and Paul McCartney, of two surviving grammar schools in the city, was published yesterday by the school inspectors (HMI), who said the school needed urgent attention.

The physical environment in the school, which was built in 1965, was described as "poor" and the results of the school were "disappointing". The inspectors said that the school was "not acceptable with its truancy, and many boys are receiving no instruction at all in music, careers, and religious studies."

There are many pupils of all abilities who are failing each the levels of attainment might be expected," the report said. "In particular, in religious education and music it is not clear that the school is providing the quality of work done in these subjects."

Mr Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, wrote to the city council, which is controlled by the left, saying that he has read the report with concern and finds it "disturbing."

"Obviously you will want to consider the implications of the report urgently and I would expect you to inform the Department of what you have done and are doing to put it right," he said.

The report underlines the need for the authority to me to grips with the management and rational organization of its county secondary schools.

Services for the mentally ill are approaching crisis point because the rundown of large mental hospitals has not been matched by community alternatives, an inquiry set up by the Richmond Fellowship said yesterday. The inquiry, under the chairmanship of Lord Longford, called for new legislation to place mandatory duties on councils to provide proper facilities for former mental patients.

Professor John Wing of the Institute of Psychiatry, London University and a member of the inquiry team, said the unreasonable level of mental after-care facilities was leading to people needing help living in cardboard boxes under bridges.

Services for them had low priority because their handicaps were invisible. He suggested that the present arrangements, with health service money gradually being withdrawn over a period of years, should be changed to encourage more local authorities to start new schemes. Hospital inpatient services for the mentally ill were costing £700m a year, compared with about £40m from local authority social services departments. It might be easier for hospitals set up community services themselves.

The inquiry report, which is being sent to ministers, local authorities and voluntary mental health groups, calls for a new development fund, a designated minister and a coordinating machinery to construct a coordinated policy for services in the community. It also wants such services to be monitored along the lines of schools inspectors to report regularly and publicly to the Department of Health and Social Security on progress.

Mental Health and the Community. Report of the (Richmond Fellowship Enquiry, Richmond Fellowship Press, 1 Addison Road, London W14 8DL; £2.50).

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and do not want merely to share at endless varieties of animals in cages." Research by Lord Montagu's team showed that many people preferred to learn about exotic wildlife from television rather than from zoos, and would rather visit leisure parks and historic houses.

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Offenders warned
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had "criticized us at a time when facilities and cash were available, then they would have had an argument".

A spokesman for Paul McCartney said that the former Beatle would be greatly concerned about the future of his old school.

The school, which has 594 boys in a listed Victorian building, has had a question mark hanging over its future for the past 18 years. Education

provision in the interests of Liverpool's children, the authority will need to review its arrangements for informing itself about the quality of performance in its schools and for taking appropriate measures to secure improvement in that performance.

Records 'not kept'
A progressive school in Coventry has been criticized for failing to use the proper procedures for appointing teachers and for derogatory remarks made by senior male staff to women teachers.

The criticism comes in a report of a formal investigation into Sidney Stringer School by the Equal Opportunities Commission, which said that because of the lack of proper school records it had been impossible to glean what lay behind appointments and promotions.

The commission says it was concerned that 40 teachers complained that there had been a strong bias against women in appointments and promotions. It found that decisions on many of the appointments between January, 1976, and January, 1979, were taken by the head without consulting the governors, as he should.

The commission recommends that Coventry's director of education should ensure that proper records are kept.

Formal Investigation Report: Sidney Stringer School and Community College, Coventry (publicity section, EOC, Overseas House, Quay Street, Manchester, £3).

ministers have twice rejected plans to make it a comprehensive school and since 1965 it has been run by a succession of head teachers appointed initially in a temporary capacity. It had been neglected for a long time, the inspectors, who visited the school in February and March this year, said.

Roofs were leaking and buildings were dirty and unpainted. Some of the laboratories were antiquated; the outdoor lavatories had no paper, towels or soap; and the indoor lavatories were locked and unused.

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Orthodox Jews demonstrating in High Street Kensington, near the Israeli Embassy yesterday against what they consider the desecration of ancient graves in Jerusalem by Archaeologists. They believe that sites in old Jerusalem now being excavated contain the remains of Jewish sages from Biblical times. (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Son of Lymeswold launched

By Our Environment Correspondent

The old church at Tendale nestles beneath a hillside by a road that winds past fields and hedges. Its attractions include primroses, one of the best loved flowers of spring, and poppies, one of the best-known country sights in high summer. In Tendale the two flowers are in bloom simultaneously.

Like Lymeswold, its more famous neighbour, Tendale exists only on cheese labels. Its use is to emphasize the agricultural origins of a factory product and to hold back the invasion of cheese from abroad.

Tendale was invented by Dairy Crest, the marketing section of the Milk Marketing Board. "Tendale does not exist," the board explained yesterday. "It is a name selected after careful research which indicated that it evoked the essential Englishness of the brand with overtones of the countryside where it is made."

Lymeswold is a soft blue cheese unrelated to any other British variety. Tendale is the name given to new varieties of Cheddar and Cheshire which contain half of the fat of their originals. But the commercial thinking behind the two is identical, and Tendale can fairly be regarded as the son of Lymeswold.

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The school, which has 594 boys in a listed Victorian building, has had a question mark hanging over its future for the past 18 years. Education

provision in the interests of Liverpool's children, the authority will need to review its arrangements for informing itself about the quality of performance in its schools and for taking appropriate measures to secure improvement in that performance.

Records 'not kept'
A progressive school in Coventry has been criticized for failing to use the proper procedures for appointing teachers and for derogatory remarks made by senior male staff to women teachers.

Mother challenges Pill advice Promiscuity 'sold in schools'

By David Nicholson-Lord

The father of 10 children whose wife is challenging the provision of the Pill to girls under 16 without their parents' consent yesterday accused the Department of Health and Social Security of undermining the fabric of the family and "selling promiscuity in the schools". His wife, Mrs Victoria Gillick, aged 36, of Old Market, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, is seeking a High Court declaration against a department circular in 1980 advising doctors that they can provide contraceptive advice and treatment without parental knowledge or consent.

Mr Gordon Gillick, aged 43, who has so far adopted a secondary role in the action, described himself as "totally in agreement" with his wife's stance on the issue.

He added: "In fact I probably get rather more heated about it than she does. We thrash these things out between us and argue about every possible point but my wife has the ability to write it all down." The case brought the couple, who live in a house financed out of legal aid, is being watched with intense interest by civil servants and pressure groups. Mrs Phyllis

Bowman, national director of the Society for the Protection of the Unborn Children, yesterday described the position adopted by the department as "absolutely appalling" and forecast a parliamentary campaign to tighten the law if the Gillicks lost their case.

Mr Gillick, a self-employed graphic designer, said he and his wife would appeal if the High Court found against them. He estimated that legal costs so far were up to £2,000 but said they had spent probably £1,000 of their own money on travel, telephone bills and stationery costs involved.

"I am not worried about money," he said. "Like Mother Theresa, I believe the money will turn up. The Lord always provides."

The Gillicks' children are aged from one to fifteen. Five of them are girls, the eldest of whom is 13. None of them has been personally involved in receiving contraceptive advice.

The family's campaign against the health authorities began in January, 1981, after the couple discovered that doctors were putting girls under 16 on the Pill because of

that he would give his judgment before the end of the month.

Mr Brown said: "There is no reason to suppose that doctors at family planning clinics want their young patients to have unlawful sex."

The case was brought by Mrs Victoria Gillick, a mother of 10 children, of Old Market, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire. She has asked the judge to rule that none of her five daughters will be given contraceptive advice without her knowledge or consent.

Mrs Gillick, aged 36, who was in court with Mr Gordon Gillick, her husband, sought an order that the DHSS circular was unlawful.

Doctors who put under-age girls on the Pill are not encouraging them to have unlawful sexual intercourse, counsel for the Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS), argued in court yesterday.

Contraceptives are prescribed to those aged under 16 for their own good, to stop unwanted pregnancies, Mr Simon Brown said. He was contesting a mother's attempt in the High Court to have declared unlawful a DHSS circular advising doctors that they can give contraceptive advice and treatment to under-age girls without their parents' consent.

Mr Justice Woolf announced after hearing the submission that he would give his judgment before the end of the month.

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their parents' "old fashioned" beliefs. The judgment, the couple say, was clearly moral rather than medical.

Mr Gillick said that he and his wife, both Roman Catholics, had acted independently and were not supported by any organization.

"Frankly it is a big waste of time but if a thing is so glaringly wrong and so glaringly undermining the family fabric, which is essential in society, we felt we had no choice."

"Mr children are not going to kick over the traces but if they do later on that is their choice. But it is the intervention in the family by the Department of Health and its agents, like the Family Planning Association, that we feel is so wrong."

"They actually go round and sell promiscuity in the schools. They wear different shirts but they are all the same sort of team."

An ironic perspective on the case came yesterday when Jessie Gillick, aged nine, one of their daughters, was taken to hospital in King's Lynn with appendicitis while the couple were in London. At 2.30 am the hospital telephoned for consent for an operation.

PC Deards, who was dragged 25 yards along the road by a car when he attempted to question the driver, was awarded £55,000 agreed damages in the High Court in London yesterday.

PC Deards, aged 37, of Woodside Avenue, Highgate, north London, injured his shoulder and wrist. The driver Kevin Dorton Thomas, of Ashington, Romford, Essex, was convicted in July, 1975, of dangerous driving and assault.

£700,000 saving
Cambridgeshire County Council has signed contracts with three private companies to take over the cleaning of 210 of its schools from next September. The council said yesterday the move will save £700,000 a year.

'Lethal' tyres
Mr Douglas Hoyte, Labour MP for Warrington, North, tabled a commonsense question yesterday urging the Secretary of State for Trade to stop the import of "lethal" reject tyres which he said were intended for bullock carts in the Far East.

PC bailed
Police Constable Richards Mahaffy, aged 27, of Victoria Road, Stoke Newington, who is accused of assault, and trying to pervert justice, was committed on unconditional bail from Horseferry Road Court yesterday to stand trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Cell hanging
John Arwal Jones, aged 25, who was serving three-and-a-quarter years for theft, robbery, and branch of a suspended sentence, was found hanged in his cell at Liverpool prison yesterday.

Expert on icons cleared of stealing books
The former head of Christie's icon department, who was accused of stealing nearly 100 of its rare art books after she was made redundant, was acquitted by a jury at Southwark Crown Court yesterday.

Mrs Elvira Cooper, aged 42, who had said "icons are my life", had kept 97 reference books at her home in Willow Road, Hampstead, north London, because she "hated going to libraries". She was writing a book on Russian icons.

She built up the department during her 11 years with the company. She told the police that Christie's was being malicious and vindictive. Mrs Cooper did not give evidence.

Mr Neville Sarony, for the defence, said that there was "enormous hostility" between Mrs Cooper and Mr Alexander Solodkoff, her successor, who became head of a merged department after icon sales slumped.

He added that the high water mark of Christie's "unbelievable behaviour" was reached when Mr Solodkoff told the jury that Mrs Cooper would have had to arrange an appointment with him had she wanted to discuss the missing books. He had never asked her to return them.

Mr Sarony said that the accusation had been a nightmare for Mrs Cooper, who had denied 10 specimen charges of theft.

Rare chicks
The only pair of rare South American Crested Screamer birds to breed in Britain this year have produced five chicks at the Wildfowl Trust nature reserve in Slimbridge, Gloucestershire.

Giscard wins damages
The former President of France, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, and his wife, Anne-Aymone, accepted an apology, "substantial" damages and their costs in settlement of a libel action yesterday in the High Court over a newspaper article which wrongly stated that M Giscard had begun divorce proceedings.

The couple, who have been married for 30 years, had sued Associated Newspapers and Mr David Skan, editor of the diary column of *The Mail on Sunday*.

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Police hurt as gang frees man

A gang of eight people attacked three policemen and helped a man believed to be a "free Dennis Kelly" campaign supporter to escape from custody. Two policemen saw a man daubing the word "Dennis" in paint on a wall at the corner of Burlington Street and Vauxhall Road, Liverpool, just before midnight on Monday and arrested him.

They took him back to a third officer at a police vehicle, but then were attacked, the police said.

The policemen were pushed and kicked and suffered facial injuries. Two were taken off duty with bruises and badly swollen eyes.

Dennis Kelly, who was jailed for life last month for murder, is appealing against his conviction, and supporters have launched a campaign in his support.

Last week, the police and Kelly supporters clashed outside Walton prison, Liverpool. One constable was suspended during an investigation of the police operation.

The sixth green at Royal Birkdale, Southport, was vandalized before the third round of the Open Golf Championship on Saturday by intruders who daubed "Dennis Kelly" slogans on the green and dug up the turf. The official committee has apologized and denied responsibility for that incident.

Yesterday, Mr Lester Shields, the campaign spokesman, condemned the attack. "We are shocked, and we would always condemn any attack on the police," he said.

Moneylender on menaces charge
Sammy Davis, aged 18, a moneylender, terrified Miss Susan Blair, also aged 18, by demanding £1-a-day interest on a £5 loan, it was alleged at Gloucester Crown Court yesterday.

In less than a month Davis, of Regent Street, Gloucester, claimed she owed him £38, and told her he would break her arms, legs and neck if she did not pay up, the court was told. He denies two charges of making unwarranted demands for money with menaces. The trial continues today.

Injured PC gets £65,000
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PARLIAMENT July 19 1983

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Everything that happens now in the Labour leadership contest has to be assessed on the assumption that Mr Kinnoch is going to win. Of the other three in the race, only Mr Hattersley is a serious rival - and there is almost certainly nothing that he could now do that would give him a chance of overtaking Mr Kinnoch. Yet this makes Mr Hattersley's personal manifesto, *A Day To Win*, more not less interesting.

If he believes that this forthright statement of his position will somehow give him a possibility of victory, he is wasting his time.

If he believes that it will improve his prospects of being elected deputy leader, he is probably miscalculating. It should strengthen the confidence of those who have been wondering whether he has the stomach to fight for his convictions - but most of these people, whatever their doubts, would have voted for him rather than for Mr Michael Meacher anyway. His plea for an incomes policy may appeal to some of the unions representing the low paid.

But his chances of winning the contest will depend crucially on many of these who support Mr Kinnoch for leader voting for Mr Hattersley as the deputy leader in the belief that this would be the "dream ticket" that would both satisfy the party and attract the electorate. Yet people of this persuasion will be less likely to vote for Mr Hattersley if they feel that he is distancing himself too far from Mr Kinnoch.

How far would be too far? It would be an advantage for Mr Kinnoch to have a deputy who clearly came from the other wing of the party: an all-leadership would make it immeasurably harder to recover the confidence of the general public. But Mr Kinnoch's supporters would be worried at the thought of electing a deputy with whom there would be persistent policy clashes.

Already some of his supporters have been given nervous twinges by Mr Hattersley's manifesto. They have been upset by his reference to "would-be philosophers" at party headquarters during the election campaign - though that gibe should be forgotten soon enough. They think his espousal of an incomes policy inappropriate. They resent his criticism that Labour's economic proposals in the election lacked credibility; and they differ with him over disarmament.

It is the disagreements over economic policy and disarmament that matter most. Mr Kinnoch has been at pains to play down the differences between them. That is natural enough if he is ever to be Prime Minister. But Mr Kinnoch needs Mr Hattersley at least as much as Mr Hattersley needs the deputy leadership.

In his own manifesto Mr Kinnoch has removed the European Community as a point of contention between them by referring to withdrawal as no more than a last resort. He was studiously imprecise in several other areas, but he repeated the commitment to ban American nuclear weapons from Britain. Mr Hattersley could not accept that and be true to his declared beliefs. In publishing his manifesto he is unlikely, therefore, to have increased his chances of the deputy leadership, because he has drawn attention to the possibilities of conflict between them.

But this is what makes his manifesto significant. The only logical basis for it is that Mr Hattersley has decided to establish the ground on which he intends to conduct his future battles within the party, whether or not as deputy leader. There are some, even among his potential supporters, who have little or no confidence that he will stick to his position. They fear that he will fudge, fudge and fudge again. But if they are right, Mr Hattersley will be making nonsense of his own manifesto.

His decision to publish such a statement at this time makes sense not as a last desperate shot in the leadership contest, nor as an attempt to clinch the deputy leadership, but as the first salvo in the new battle for influence within the party. Whether or not he becomes deputy leader is of less importance than the outcome of that battle. He has staked out a position that would bring Labour more into line with the thinking of the electorate. Unless the party is prepared to move in this direction it will soon become relatively unimportant who holds power in its ranks.

Unions badly in need of advice on democracy

COMMONS

The trade unions might not want his advice on democracy, but they certainly need it badly, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, said during questions in the Commons. He regretted that the TUC had declined to participate in consultations on the green paper *Democracy in Trade Unions* but that his comments on the proposals for legislation, which he had announced last Tuesday, would be welcome.

Mr Mark Lennox-Boyd (Morecambe and Lunesdale, C) When he meets leaders of the trade unions will he consider making these suggestions: that after the hub-bub and the shouting has died down and the proposals have become law, they will find that their leadership is renewed and invigorated because they will find that they are acting on a clear mandate taken by a majority of their members? Secondly, if they seek to call an official strike, it will be at the clear request of a majority of their members?

Mr Tebbit: Democracy would be no bad thing in the trade union movement.

Mr Ian Evans (Cynon Valley, Lab): The trade union movement is already democratic. Members determine the constitution, and if he wants to introduce secret ballots it is something they can decide at the annual conference. There is no need for him to dictate to the trade union movement.

Mr Tebbit: I do not think that to suggest that there are democratic elections is a mark of dictatorship. I have quoted many times the words of the chairman of the TUC who said in the past and up to now, that the extreme left have led, intrigued, manipulated and resorted to intimidation to get their way.

Mr Reginald Prentice (Dumfries, C):

Of Has he noted the admirable speech of the General Secretary of the Civil and Public Servants Association? Would he welcome it as a sign of the kind of new thinking in the trade union movement that could lead to a more modern role and escape from the out-dated idea of a trade union movement as a political wing?

Mr Tebbit: I read Mr Graham's speech with great interest. It shows the extent to which new thinking can be engendered among the leaders of the trade unions once democracy begins to haunt the council of the TUC.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP): If we were to introduce more democracy to change the basis of the political contribution, why not introduce measures to make the prior approval of shareholders necessary for contributions to the Conservative Party and not change the system of opting into the trade unions?

Mr Tebbit: I changed the system of opting in in view of the representations made to me by various people and not least what was said in this House by Labour Party members and those who represent various trade unions. I thought it right to consult the TUC first to see if they could find a way in which the rights of the trade unionists could be ensured without a change in procedure for contracting out.

As for political payments by companies, they are governed far more tightly by the Companies Act than the contributions to the trade unions under the 1913 Act.

Mr Eric Varley, chief Opposition spokesman on employment (Chesham, Lab): The trade union movement need no lessons from him about democracy and certainly not from the Tory Party which is riddled with privilege and patronage. (Labour cheer)

On the political level, nobody will thank him as a result of that unless

at some stage he announces, he is introducing legislation to make it possible for shareholders to make a contract out of the political contribution to the Tory Party.

Mr Tebbit: The trade unions may not want my advice on democracy, but it is certain they need it very badly. I am sure as he looks at the badly votes of a few hundred thousand which will be for or against him when he stands for election at the Labour conference he may well be converted to my view.

Mr Tebbit also said he has written to the TUC inviting them to discuss the steps which the trade unions might take to ensure that their members are fully aware of their statutory rights regarding the political levy and able to exercise them freely. He added that he would welcome the TUC that he had informed the TUC that he would welcome their comments on the proposals for legislation on trade union democracy which he announced to the House last Tuesday.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch, C) In recognizing the propaganda value to the Conservative Party of Mr Arthur Scargill and his friends, would he rather, as he seems to be doing, concentrate on right to work issues and dialogue between the government of the day and organized labour as represented by the TUC? This must be to the long-term benefit of the nation.

Mr Tebbit: It is to the benefit of the country as a whole that the TUC should come back into the scene and desist from merely sulking in their tents - pretending that the election results have not happened.

Mr Andrew Mackay (East Berkshire, C): When he meets Mr Len Murray will he explain that the majority of members of this democratically-elected Parliament, the majority of elected members and the majority of trade union members believe that it is in the best interests of good industrial relations that

It would be extremely difficult for a Government in favour of fair competition (he said) to interfere in this way.

Mr Thatcher: This case is still before the court but that does not prevent the Stock Exchange Council making proposals to settle the matter.

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has told the chairman

Foot: 'The Times' got it right the last time

that he would be prepared to consider such proposals.

If his proposals are such that the Government could recommend them to Parliament, a statement would be made to the House.

If the House recommended a change in the case, an order to exempt the Stock Exchange from the Restrictive Trade Practices Act would have to be made. Therefore it would be a matter for the House.

Government business managers provided unlimited time for the debate, which began after 10 pm, with the intention of delaying voting until the small hours of Wednesday night, in order that some defining regulation may be made to control the matter and to see there is not a repetition of the terrible incident?

Lord Elton: I endorse Lady Sturges' view of the incident caused by those families involved. I can assure the House that the expedition will be followed that is consistent with thoroughness and a proper result.

In answer to a further question, he said: The Government welcome the way in which the Press Council strengthened the guidelines after the Sutcliffe case.

No change on spending plans

PM'S QUESTIONS

The Government will adhere to the expenditure plans it has published for this year and next year, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during questions in the Commons. She had been asked by Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, to confirm the report in *The Times* that on Thursday the Cabinet would discuss proposals for a further £5,000m cut in public expenditure for next year.

When Mr Foot asked "Is that a correct report?" Mrs Thatcher replied: Mr Foot is fully aware, having been a member of a Cabinet himself, that I can never reveal the agenda of any paper before Cabinet.

Mr Foot: Since *The Times* got it right at the last rounds and her Cabinet colleagues were hounded into cuts, apparently, will the Cabinet be discussing if she will not confirm the figure in *The Times* - the public expenditure cuts for a year ahead.

Does she agree with Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, that the cuts will lead to "a large measure of redundancies"? Those are the words he used. Will the redundancies include more teachers out of jobs, more home helps out of jobs, more dinner

Stock Exchange issue may reach House

If proposals are made by the Stock Exchange Council to settle the dispute with the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, the Government will consider them, Mrs Thatcher said during questions in the Commons.

Dr David Owen leader of the Social Democrats (Plymouth, Devonport, SDP) asked her for an assurance that there was no intention to interfere with the Office of Fair Trading's impending court action in the Restrictive Trade Practices Act against the Stock Exchange.

Mr Thatcher: The Government will consider such proposals.

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Two objectives at Madrid peace talks

The proposed compromise to end the Madrid talks on the Helsinki agreement was more than agreed to by the Foreign Secretary (Sir Geoffrey Howe) if the proposed compromise really did fulfil Britain's obligations to ensure human rights or if this was just agreement for agreement's sake?

Mr Thatcher rejected the suggestion that it was just a concession for agreement's sake, saying it was a provisional agreement and it had not yet been fully signed.

The first thing she had wanted and that the compromise contained, was the conference of disarmament in Europe - Europe for the first time being defined as going right up to the Ural mountains. That conference would take place in Stockholm in January 1984.

Secondly, there was the further compromise to deliver a message to human rights. Two meetings were to take place, one in Canada in 1983 and the other in Switzerland in 1984. This was called the human contacts group and concerned the separation of families.

It is clear that Spain will not enter the European Community until restrictions on the border with Gibraltar are fully lifted, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, also said.

There could be no coherent strategy to defend Europe without America. Britain should reaffirm its welcome to the 60,000 servicemen and families based here.

Britain's principal defence role inevitably added up to a formidable defence budget, this year amounting to nearly £16,000m. That was an increase in cash, after the adjustment announced last week, of £1,300m over last year's.

There were implications beyond defence. Britain's industry and technological base was profoundly influenced by this budget which, by its very scale, must involve a social responsibility, too.

Spending this year on research would be more than £300m and on development it would be £1,600m. Together they accounted for rather more than 10 per cent of the total defence budget.

In 1979 the Nato Alliance had given the Soviet Union the clearest warning that if they did not withdraw their intermediate range missiles then in 1983 Nato would

have recovered none of the ground which their independent review body found that they had lost.

The rebels' proposal - the Fraser formula - would therefore link MPs pay from January 1988 with that of civil servants now earning £18,500. The Labour Party at first put its weight behind a proposal, also on the order paper for tonight's debate, which would have secured for MPs a private pension scheme and off shares, received its second reading on Monday night by 356 votes to 219 - Government majority, 137.

Mr Michael Clark (Rochford, C), in a maiden speech, said he supported the Bill, but that with that with privatization they would better be able to have innovation and improved technology within the telecommunications services. If politics was the art of the possible, technology was the science of change. Change was generally brought about in a keen competitive environment.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP) said his party would oppose the Bill. It was a gross

misuse of public assets to sell off the assets to put into the general pot of revenue, to raise funds to overcome the Government's public sector borrowing requirement problems.

The industry must have stability over its future.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, replying to the debate, said his department would soon meet the Royal National Institute for the Deaf to explore ways of helping those with a hearing impairment. His plans would suggest that a hearing research project funded by his department to identify the options and the best way forward.

His department wanted the advice of the RNID and that of the manufacturers.

Britain cannot ignore Russia's frightening level of arms

DEFENCE

Tenders for two new frigates would be invited from the British shipbuilders yards of Cammell Laird, Swan Hunter and Vosper Thornycroft. Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, said in moving that MPs approve the Defence Estimates for 1983.

He also announced that, in addition to the Services' Youth Training Scheme which would provide one year's training for 5,000 unemployed youngsters, there would be a parallel scheme in the Ministry of Defence civil establishments to provide training for a further 2,000 youngsters. The new scheme was intended to begin in the autumn.

Earlier, when opening the debate, Mr Heseltine said the subject of defence had become a matter of profound public interest and concern. At no time had mankind consumed such massive resources in the purchase of armaments and in the financing of military strength. We cannot close our minds (he said) to the confrontations, tensions and opposing ideologies which actually exist. We cannot ignore the massive and frightening level of armaments which exist. We certainly cannot ignore the military power of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact.

There were those who saw the Russians as a deeply Conservative people who felt threatened by an aggressive and alien western culture, and who therefore sought to defend the Russian homeland.

He had no doubt that these feelings were part of the cultural inheritance of the leaders in the Kremlin, but equally he was sure that they could not be given the benefit of the doubt.

They had shown that their intentions were not only defensive. They had shown that they were prepared to sacrifice the economic well-being of their people by maintaining a level of military force which went far beyond the requirements of self-defence. They had time and again and most recently in Afghanistan, used military force to subject a sovereign nation.

The policy in the White Paper was primarily designed, along with the policies of Britain's allies, to meet the risk that this threat presented.

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deploy its own deterrent system - Pershing II and cruise missiles.

At the time of the warning, the Soviets had deployed about 120 SS20s, each with three warheads. Today the figure was more than 350. Even if the full complement of Pershing II and cruise missiles were to be deployed, they would still represent less than half of the number of warheads already deployed on the Soviet side.

If the Soviet Union had responded to the zero option initiative there was no need for Pershing II and cruise missiles to come to Europe at all.

It was still not too late, but all the indications were now that the most optimistic outcome from Geneva could be an interim agreement not to avoid deployment at all but to limit in scale the number of equal numbers of warhead on both sides.

The Government would welcome that, particularly if it leads to further developments that ultimately approached the zero option.

No government in this country since the war had pursued any policies that were significantly different from those he had presented to the House. All governments had identified large the same threat and they all responded in much the same way.

For the first time, missiles which could reach Moscow in six minutes would be sited on German soil. This major change was bound to affect the Russians and their view of the west's intentions. Deep in the Russian folk memory was the vulnerability of Russia to foreign invasion.

No one who had visited Moscow could have any doubts that the Russian government and people were united in their determination that this should not happen again. This folk memory accounted for, although it did not excuse, the building of a satellite empire from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

The addition of cruise and Pershing to the proposed UK Trident deployment was the equivalent of 500 SS20s. This was another example of massive overkill. The cost of Trident was frightening, and Mr Heseltine had tried to massage the figures, a practice in which he was well versed.

But there was another, more dangerous, cost. To pay for Trident, the country's conventional capability would be destroyed. Britain's defences were being starved to death to pay for a nuclear status symbol that nobody could actually use in any circumstances. Further spending cuts would bear more and more heavily on the defence budget.

This White Paper (he concluded) is a mere rehearsal of the last one, a pathetic cost-cutting exercise, a pathetic exercise. We deplore the opportunity that has been missed to take a new look at defence in the interests of the country and the world.

Mr Julian Critchley (Aldershot, C) said it was important that the Prime Minister or the Foreign Secretary should go to Moscow sooner or later because the lines of communication must be kept open.

Mr Kenneth Maginnis (Fermanagh and South Tyrone, OUP), a former officer in the Ulster Defence Regiment, in a maiden speech said that it was not the forces, but successive governments which had let them down in the past 13 to 14 years and which had bowed the knee to terrorism.

A small increase in the number of helicopters deployed would make a great difference. He had personally experienced the difficulty of getting a helicopter and having to send his troops across roads and countryside with every chance of driving across land mines.

Parliament today

COMMONS (2.30): Conclusion of debate on defence estimates. Lords (2.30): Debates on Press Council report on Sutcliffe case; on the enforcement powers of the revenue departments; and on human rights.

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Police chiefs concerned about Ripper articles

HOUSE OF LORDS

The Association of Chief Police Officers shared the Government's concern about the publication of the memoirs of Mr Ronald Gregory, former Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, Lord Elton, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said during questions in the Commons.

The Government had discussed the issue with the association. It raised a number of complex problems which required further study, he said.

The association are giving their attention to this (he added) and will keep in touch with our officials.

Lady Sturges (C) said extreme distress had been caused to the families of the victims concerned

because of the many errors made by Mr Gregory and the West Yorkshire police.

Lord Mischon, for the Opposition: Because of the anxiety which has been caused, would the minister expedite the consultations taking place in order that some defining regulation may be made to control the matter and to see there is not a repetition of the terrible incident?

Lord Elton: I endorse Lady Sturges' view of the incident caused by those families involved. I can assure the House that the expedition will be followed that is consistent with thoroughness and a proper result.

In answer to a further question, he said: The Government welcome the way in which the Press Council strengthened the guidelines after the Sutcliffe case.

MPs in battle over pay formula

Backbench Conservative MPs and the bulk of the parliamentary Labour Party tonight joined forces to try to defeat Government plans to restrain their pay.

The Government business managers provided unlimited time for the debate, which began after 10 pm, with the intention of delaying voting until the small hours of Wednesday night, in order that some defining regulation may be made to control the matter and to see there is not a repetition of the terrible incident?

At the same time Government whips were urging the rebels on their own side to drop their objections to help the Conservative government set an example for public sector pay settlements.

The rebels, led by two former ministers, Sir Hugh Fraser and Mr Norman Tebbit, were negotiating a settlement negotiated last week between the Cabinet and Mr Edward Du Cann, chairman of the Conservative backbench 1922 Committee, whom the Prime

Minister and her colleagues had hoped would be able to deliver votes of almost all backbenchers on the Government side.

That settlement - the Du Cann formula - would have taken MPs pay from January 1988 with that of civil servants now earning £18,500. The Labour Party at first put its weight behind a proposal, also on the order paper for tonight's debate, which would have secured for MPs a private pension scheme and off shares, received its second reading on Monday night by 356 votes to 219 - Government majority, 137.

Mr Michael Clark (Rochford, C), in a maiden speech, said he supported the Bill, but that with that with privatization they would better be able to have innovation and improved technology within the telecommunications services. If politics was the art of the possible, technology was the science of change. Change was generally brought about in a keen competitive environment.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP) said his party would oppose the Bill. It was a gross

misuse of public assets to sell off the assets to put into the general pot of revenue, to raise funds to overcome the Government's public sector borrowing requirement problems.

The industry must have stability over its future.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, replying to the debate, said his department would soon meet the Royal National Institute for the Deaf to explore ways of helping those with a hearing impairment. His plans would suggest that a hearing research project funded by his department to identify the options and the best way forward.

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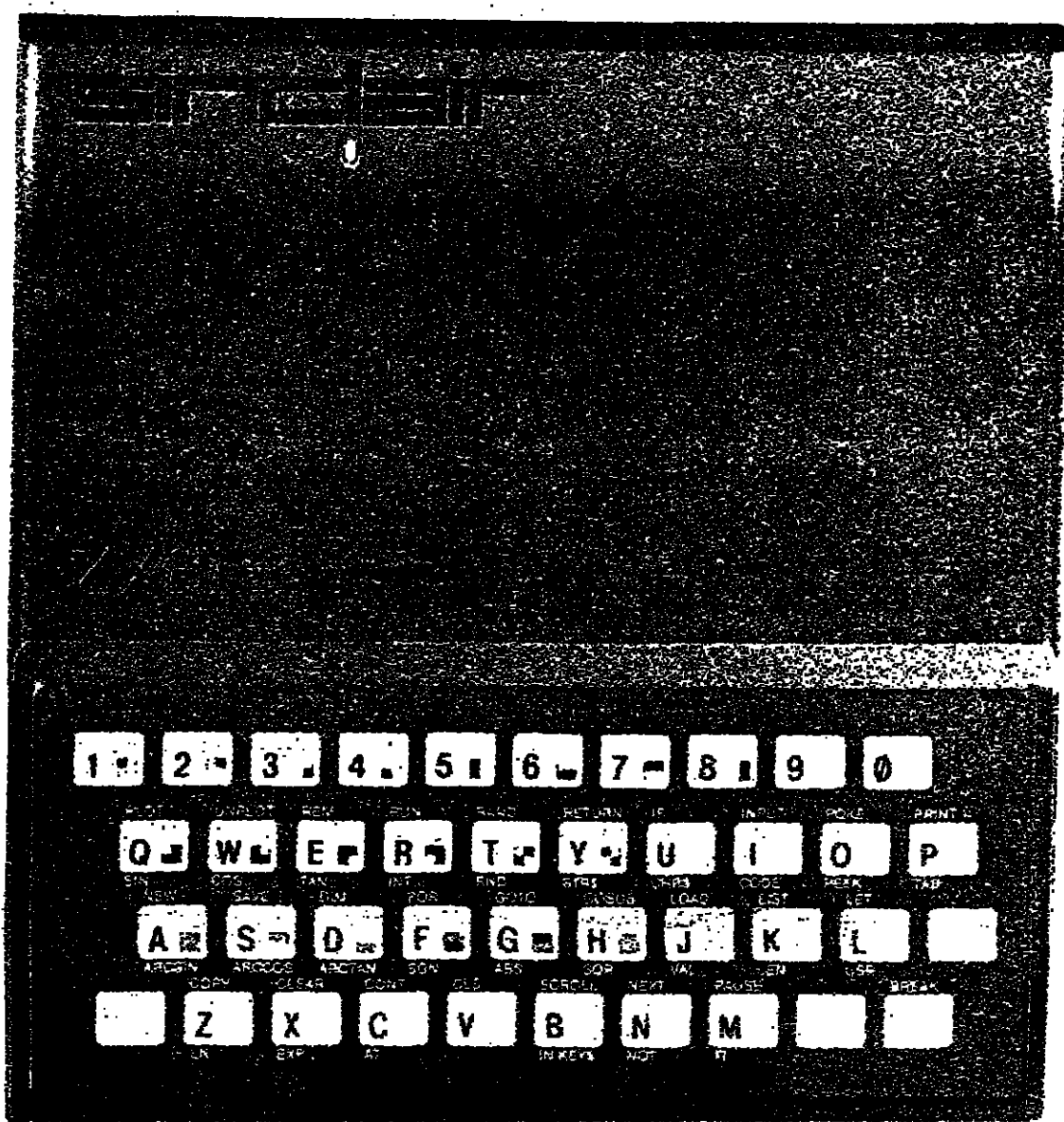
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Any colour as long as it's black.

Once in a generation or so, a product appears which transcends itself.

A Model T Ford, for example.

The Model T was just a small, cheap car. But for millions of Americans, the flivver meant affordable freedom, a rise in living standards, fun, the American way of life.

And to the world, it was a demonstration of the benefits of mass-production.

The Sinclair ZX computer has a similar status.

It's small, cheap, and (as it happens) black.

For millions of people in Britain it represents fun, a firmer grip on the way the world works, an opportunity to join in what is certain to be the British way of life.

But its differences from the Model T are also instructive. There is art in its making, but even more in its design. It's advanced, clever, the product of a small team, not of a giant manufacturing machine.

In fact, its manufacture has been sub-contracted.

Sinclair ZX computers, and the 60-person innovative company which develops them, are as surely the models for the next 20 years in Britain as the Model T was for America.

We must rely on our brains for survival. We must stay light on our feet, quick to adapt, develop, improve. (Three different ZX models have appeared, in three consecutive years.) The

key to stability is agility.

It may sound strenuous, and in the next few years it's bound to be so. But when we get it right as a nation, our progress could be almost effortless. The ZX computer concept was so right that within three years, the British public has snapped up a million of them. Britain now has more computers per head than any other country.

Which in itself shows that, given a chance, we take to the future like ducks to water.

sinclair
Sinclair Research Ltd, Stanhope Road, Camberley, Surrey, GU15 3PS. Tel. 0276 685311

Howe proposes tough farm spending cuts to save bankrupt EEC

From Ian Murray
Brussels

Sir Geoffrey Howe yesterday spelled out Britain's rescue plan for the bankrupt EEC to other foreign ministers meeting in Brussels. The plan forces cuts in agricultural expenditure and provides a comprehensive "safety net" which would mean that never again would Britain have to pay an unfair share of the cost of running a profligate Community.

According to diplomats, the speech, at a special Council of Ministers meeting called to plan the future financing of the Community, had a "considerable impact". It will form the basis of Britain's negotiating position in the months to come for reforming the EEC.

It has made it perfectly clear to other member states that Britain will only consider any increase in the Community budget when it is perfectly satisfied the EEC is being run efficiently and fairly.

To make sure it is efficient Britain will be seeking radical reform of the common agricultural policy. To make sure it is fair it will be insisting on a new mechanism which would regulate budget payments according to the relative wealth of the member states.

The British Government intends issuing detailed papers on both of these subjects before the end of the month, but Sir Geoffrey yesterday told the Council the broad outlines of what is to be suggested.

The first element in farm spending reform would be an upper limit on the rate of growth of spending on the common agricultural policy. This would seek to limit CAP spending as a fixed proportion of the rate of growth of the Community's own resources. This, Sir Geoffrey argued, should be enshrined in Commu-



Sir Geoffrey: A speech of considerable impact

unity law, ratified by national parliaments.

There would need to be an agreement on the upper limit of money available for agriculture within the budget and measures taken to make sure this is respected. In truly exceptional circumstances extra money could be made available, but generally there had to be a complete overhaul of the different agricultural regimes, trawl prudent pricing and tough controls introduced to stop wasteful surpluses.

"These measures are complementary, not alternatives", Sir Geoffrey said. "We need them all".

He underlined the need for action by pointing out that CAP spending had grown five and a half times in the past decade and was 35 per cent up on last year alone.

The Commission is already thinking much along the lines described by Sir Geoffrey. Last weekend it agreed on the need to draw up a strategy to cut CAP spending by 20 per cent. Officials are now working on the details of the scheme which will seek to impose tough quota levels on surplus products to stop overproduction.

The Commission proposes, imposing firm quotas for cereals, which would mean that there was no money available to buy in crops grown in excess of these thresholds. In the dairy sector the idea is to impose a surtax on farmers of 75 per cent for all milk produced in excess of 1981 levels.

The new payments system for budget contributions which Britain is suggesting is meant to end forever the recurring and damaging argument over how much money the EEC can demand from each country. At the same time, since it means some countries will have to pay more and receive less than at present the argument threatens to be long and difficult.

Britain wants the Community to agree on a "safety net" which would put a limit on the size of net contributions a country could be asked to pay. It believes this is necessary because it would be impossible to balance the books without such a device.

Sir Geoffrey pointed out that the regional fund would need twice the size of the total EEC budget if Britain were to receive from it payments equal to the £450m rebate it had been promised this year.

He also showed that the Commission's idea of varying the level of value-added tax budget payments according to a series of wealth criteria would only reduce Britain's net contribution by a quarter.

Britain wants the Community, therefore, to agree that there would be an aggregate upper limit on the net burden which the more prosperous states would be expected to bear of the total Community budget. This would be expressed as a small percentage of the gross domestic product of the member states.



Outward bound: Mrs Maria Chmykhalov, aged 60, carries her granddaughter Dina as the family of Siberian Pentecostals took refuge in the US Moscow Embassy arrived at Frankfurt yesterday on the way to New York.

Greenpeace took photos of Soviet activities

Nome, Alaska (AP, AFP) - Anti-whaling campaigners of the Greenpeace Foundation claim to have photographed illegal Soviet whaling operations during a mission in Siberia which led to the arrest of six Americans and one Canadian. One man was seized from a boat while racing for Alaska.

The Rainbow Warrior, the Greenpeace ship, reached international waters on Monday after a chase by a Soviet merchant ship and helicopter, a Greenpeace spokesman said. The ship anchored off Nome early yesterday and one injured crew member, suffering from a broken ankle, was taken to hospital.

The ship left seven crew members, including Mr Chris Cook, aged 35, the American director of Greenpeace, in the hands of Soviet authorities.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry confirmed yesterday that there had been an incident in Siberia involving Greenpeace. Mr Frank Tward, the United States Embassy spokesman, said the Foreign Ministry was looking into it at the Americans' request.

A United States-Soviet consular convention requires "notification without delay" if authorities in either country arrest nationals of the other.

The Greenpeace members were said to have been arrested at the port of Leningrad illegally entering.

Mr Patrick Moore, the Canadian director of Greenpeace, said in Vancouver that the team wanted to find out if the Russians were using whale meat to feed animals bred for their fur at Leningrad. This would contravene international regulations.

Leading article, page 13

Indonesian troops told how to use torture

Indonesian troops in East Timor have been issued with secret manuals permitting the use of torture, according to Amnesty International, the London-based organization.

An 82-page military manual captured from Indonesian forces by the East Timor resistance movement, Fretilin, tells soldiers not to photograph prisoners being stripped naked and tortured with electric shocks. Amnesty is satisfied that the manual is genuine.

The manual is divided into eight sections, seven of which are marked secret, and includes a chapter on interrogation.

Bees threaten invasion

San José (AFP) - An international effort is being made to prevent a horde of African "killer bees" from invading Central America, Mexico and the United States.

Smaller than the European bee, they are much more aggressive and are responsible for killing sheep and cattle. The African bees were imported into Brazil in 1956 to raise honey production.

16 die in mine

Rio de Janeiro (AP) - Sixteen miners were killed and 30 injured in a landslide on Monday at a gold mine in Serra Pelada, 1,850 miles north west of Rio. It occurred as security measures were undertaken after water began seeping into the mine, the Ministry of Mines reported.

High prices

Washington (NYT) - Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, states that a naval officer had been relieved of his command and civilian officials had been reprimanded for permitting defence contractors to charge excessive prices for spare parts.

Yangtze threat

Peking (Reuters) - A record flood tide on the Yangtze river has reached Nanjing, capital of Jiangsu province in south-east China. Local papers say that if torrential rains continue the area could be completely inundated.

Hunger protest

Stockholm - Swedish prison authorities have expressed concern about the health of a hunger-striker, Miro Barasac, a Croatian nationalist who was jailed for life for the murder of the Yugoslav Ambassador in Stockholm in 1971.

Gulf target

Tokyo (Reuters) - Japan and Iran have agreed to complete by 1989 the petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeini which was damaged and delayed by the Gulf war, it was announced here yesterday.

Dakota crash

Khartoum (Reuters) - A Dakota airliner belonging to the American Chevron oil company crashed outside Khartoum but all 24 people on board survived, a company spokesman said.

Muslims' trial

Belgrade (Reuters) - Thirteen Yugoslav Muslim intellectuals have gone on trial in Sarajevo charged with plotting to set up a fundamentalist Islamic state in Yugoslavia.

Naval visit

Kuala Lumpur (AP) - A Royal Navy task force including HMS Invincible will visit the Indian Ocean, the Far East, Australia and New Zealand, starting in September, according to the British High Commission.

Not amused

Stockholm (AP) - A suspected submarine portage spotted off Sweden's North East coast turned out to be a sewage pipe placed in the water by practical jokes. "It is not very funny," a Defence Ministry spokesman said. Sweden, however is continuing to search.

Gemayel hopeful on pullout

Nice (Reuters) - President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon yesterday forecast the swift withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon before flying to Washington for talks with President Reagan and United States officials.

Mr Gemayel, who made an overnight stop in the south of France, had a surprise meeting with King Hussein of Jordan here on Monday night. In talks with reporters yesterday, he did not elaborate on the reason for his optimism.

The refusal of Syria to remove its troops and Israel's consequent reluctance to pull back its own forces are the main causes of the impasse in Lebanon.

"It is not important who withdraws first," President Gemayel said. "The most important thing is to establish a common strategy leading to peace in the Middle East."

He said that he would also visit other countries to obtain support for a rapid settlement.

Mr Gemayel did not expect the withdrawal of the Palestine Liberation Organization's remaining forces in Lebanon to be a difficulty.

"The real problem for us is Syria," he said, but hinted that he expected a more flexible approach in future from President Assad's government.

He expected the United States to ensure that Israel abided by the terms of its pact with Lebanon, signed under US sponsorship in May, to remove its troops. The Lebanese Army was ready to move into the Chouf mountain region, south-east of Beirut, as soon as the Israelis began to pull back.

Before he left Beirut, Lebanese government sources said that he would ask Mr Reagan to set a timetable for Israel's withdrawal.

Mr Gemayel reported after his meeting with King Hussein that Jordan and Lebanon would coordinate peace efforts and that "King Hussein will play an active role". He refused to comment on the possibility of Jordan joining in direct peace negotiations.

Jordan earlier denied statements made in Jerusalem by two US senators who had visited Amman that King Hussein was prepared to talk to Israel.

WASHINGTON: President Reagan yesterday declared that the United States remained undaunted in its effort to prevent "the forces of violence from exercising a veto over the rights of the Lebanese people". (Mohsin Ali writes).

Mr Reagan will have talks with President Gemayel on Friday.

Begin puts off visit to Washington

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

For undisclosed "personal reasons" Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, yesterday postponed his visit to the White House scheduled for next week. This prompted widespread speculation about the motives for the postponement.

Official Israeli sources denied that either health or political reasons lay behind Mr Begin's surprise decision, but failed to dispel the mystery by providing any more plausible explanations. Observers noted that in recent months the Israeli leader, who is 69, has avoided most public appearances.

Since the death of his wife last November (which prompted the postponement of an earlier Washington visit) Mr Begin has looked gaunt and has become a shadow of his former self. Another reason for his inactivity is said by aides to be depression over the mounting Israeli losses in Lebanon.

According to a brief statement released by Mr Begin's office, President Reagan expressed understanding for the decision. He agreed that both governments would think in terms of rescheduling the visit, which would have followed closely on that of President

Amin Gemayel of Lebanon, to "some time later this year."

Hours before the telephone call a leading article in *Davar*, the morning paper of the main Labour opposition, urged postponement of the visit. "It would be odd to hear Begin talking in the United States at a time when he stunts his explanations of Israel's political security and economic situation from his public at home," the paper said.

Earlier this month the Prime Minister's spokesman denied an Israeli newspaper story suggesting that the trip would be called off. Quoting unnamed sources, the *Jerusalem Post* report cited Israeli unwillingness to submit to a clash with President Reagan over Israel's planned redeployment in Lebanon as the main motive.

Despite the denials of ill health, yesterday's postponement is certain to reawaken discussion about the Prime Minister's poor physical condition.

There had been considerable doubt in political circles that Mr Begin would have been capable of undertaking a hectic Washington schedule at a time when he looks weak and often appears remote from his Government's political difficulties.

Most Sikhs are against self-rule, survey shows

Delhi (AFP) - A majority of Sikhs, both in India and abroad, are opposed to a separate Sikh homeland and want to remain part of India, according to a sample survey released in Delhi yesterday.

The survey, conducted by the National Integration Council, also found that most Sikhs have full confidence in the leadership of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, and believed that by remaining within India they would prosper.

Of the Sikhs in India covered by the survey, 37.68 per cent disapproved of the demand for a separate Sikh nation, 7.66 per cent were neutral, and 4.66 per cent supported a separate homeland.

Sikh militants are campaigning for greater political autonomy for the rich farming north-western state of Punjab, which borders Pakistan. A hard-core section of the militant Akali Dal party is demanding secession from the Indian union and formation of a separate Sikh homeland - Khalistan or "land of the pure".



Explosive disclosure: Dr Ernesto Montgomery, "psychic counsellor" to Vicki Morgan, announcing that she had given him a videotape of sexual acts which she described as "political dynamite" the day before she was murdered.

Ciskei security chief arrested amid coup rumours

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

The former security chief in Ciskei, one of South Africa's nominally independent tribal homelands, was arrested yesterday amid rumours that he had been involved in a coup attempt last week against his elder brother, Chief Lennox Sebe, the President of Ciskei.

The detention of Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe and his top adviser, Brigadier T. Minaar, was announced at a press conference by Mr D. Talane, Ciskei's Minister of Justice. Half a dozen other senior police officers and the son of Ciskei's vice-president are also reported to have been arrested.

Mr Talane said all the detainees would "definitely be charged" as soon as the case against them was ready. Investigations were continuing into a shooting attack on the home of Mr B. N. Pity, the Foreign Minister, and there could well be more arrests.

General Sebe, who was demoted on Saturday, denies

any part in a coup attempt. Speaking from his home in Ciskei shortly before his arrest, he said: "I have been waiting for something to happen to me. For three weeks all the people around me have been detained. It would be better if I were arrested and appeared in court. If I run away all the liars will come out."

Nine years after Turkish invasion

Divisions harden along the Green Line

On July 20, 1974, Turkish forces landed in northern Cyprus. In this first of three articles, EDWARD MORTIMER reports from Nicosia on the intractable problems that ensued for the two communities on the island.

CYPRUS Part 1

The division created by the Turkish Army, between an ethnically homogeneous Turkish north and an ethnically homogeneous Greek south, remains as absolute as ever. Sign of the times three months ago the Turkish Cypriots in the north set up their own separate central bank, and in May it declared the Cyprus pound no longer legal tender. In practice this made little difference, as the Turkish lira has been in general use in the north for years.

The foreigner who wishes to see both halves of the island must enter from the south. The Turks will allow him to cross from south to north but the Greek Cypriot authorities, internationally recognized as the Government of Cyprus, refuse to countenance entry to the territory of the republic through ports or airports which they do not control.

"The territory of the republic" is not quite the same as "the island". The latter also includes the two British sovereign base areas (SBAs) of Akrotiri and Dhekelia. These have never been part of the republic, because Britain retained sovereignty over them when Cyprus became independent in 1960. But Cyprus claims

that Britain owes a backlog of £250m compensation for the use of the bases, and this claim will be urged again by President Spyros Kyprianou when he meets Mrs Thatcher in London next week.

There is no visible frontier between the SBAs and the rest of the island, except where the Dhekelia base abuts on the Turkish zone. Four thousand Cypriots of both communities work on the bases, and roughly the same number of British personnel are stationed there. Greek Cypriots move in and out of the SBAs almost without noticing, and though from time to time they call for the bases' removal the issue does not arouse remotely the same passion as the Turkish occupation of the north.

Turkish Cypriots, by contrast, can leave the Turkish zone only with a permit from the authorities of the "Turkish federated state of Cyprus", established in 1975. They can get such permits for work in the Dhekelia SBA, but not - except in rare cases, usually at the invitation of a foreign embassy or cultural institution - to visit the Greek zone. Similarly the Greeks are systematically refused entry to the Turkish zone, a very sore point since many of them - 200,000 the Cyprus

Government claims - had homes in the north before 1974. These refugees no longer constitute a spectacle of acute material hardship. Almost all have long since been rehoused. The Greek Cypriot economy recovered spectacularly after 1974, and southern Cyprus today is an area of such rare prosperity that its continued receipt of United Nations development aid constitutes a paradox, if not a scandal.

Does that mean, as the Turks argue, that the refugee problem has been "solved", or - as Western diplomats sometimes assert - that both communities are fundamentally "happy"? To make such an assertion one has to brush aside virtually every Greek Cypriot statement on the subject, official or unofficial, private or public. Nine years is not long enough to forget a home from which you are kept away by force, especially if you are living almost within sight of it.



Chad wins \$10m aid from US

Washington (AFP) - The United States is to send \$10m (£6.5m) worth of military and food aid to the Government of President Hissene Habre of Chad in its war against troops supporting the former President Goukouni Oueddei, State Department sources said yesterday.

President Reagan gave approval for the aid to be given to Chad after informing Congress confidentially on Monday.

The initial aid commitment will consist of vehicles, uniforms and food, and deliveries are expected to begin before the end of this week. Subsequent shipments could include light arms and ammunition.

This is the first sizeable aid to President Habre's Government since fighting between his forces and the Libyan-backed troops of his opponent resumed earlier this year.

Senior State Department officials said that the US aid was meant primarily to back up French and Zairean

Unofficial sources here said that France had already delivered some 400 tons of military supplies to Chad.

President Reagan believes that a Libyan intervention in Chad is aimed at destabilizing the governments of Sudan and Egypt from bases in Chad.

NDJAMENA: The Chadian Government denied it had hired mercenaries and described armed whites seen close to the eastern combat zone as foreign friends personally attached to the Chadian cause (Reuters reports).

Leading article, page 13

American response to arms plan attacked

Geneva (Reuters) - Mr Viktor Karpov, Moscow's chief negotiator at the Strategic Arms Reduction (Start) talks, said yesterday that the United States had not reacted positively to new Soviet proposals lowering the limits on missile numbers.

Asked whether the Soviet Union and the United States had moved closer to an agreement on long-range weapons following the new proposals, Mr Karpov said: "I would not say so."

He declined to give details of Moscow's new initiatives, reported from Washington to

centre on lower missile limits for each side. But when asked if the US reaction to them had been positive he replied: "No."

Mr Karpov was asked whether progress in the talks was tied to progress to parallel US-Soviet negotiations in Geneva - on European-based missiles.

He replied: "I would not compare them. There are some talks there and we have some talks here and the problems that we are discussing are very important by themselves. So we are trying to do our best."

Law enshrines accepted practice

Polish police allowed to shoot civilians

From Roger Boyce, Warsaw

The right of militiamen and security agents to shoot at civilians, one of the most sensitive areas of Polish history, has been spelt out for the first time in the new police law approved by Parliament last week.

The full text of the measure, which is part of a body of legislation designed to replace martial law, emerged yesterday. The law says militia commanders may give the order to shoot if the situation requires - that is, there is no need to wait for instructions from the party leadership.

Firearms may be used to prevent attempts on the lives of a militiaman or security agent, to prevent attack on important state buildings and facilities, against anybody who attacks a

convoy carrying people or money and to prevent the escape of an arrested person. Both the self-defence and protection of buildings clauses make it possible for militiamen to shoot during demonstrations. Policemen can also use guns while chasing a person suspected of having committed a serious crime - that is, terrorism, espionage, subversion, murder or robbery - and against anyone who does not drop his weapon when ordered to. The police are obliged under this law to aim so as to inflict non-fatal wounds.

The law simply formalizes what is already accepted practice. Until now, however, police conduct has been regulated by general guidelines issued by the Interior Ministry, supplemented

by secret instructions. The law now spells these out, as a warning to Poles in advance of the lifting of martial law.

One of the prime reasons for the unpopularity of the militia during martial law - when at least 15 people were shot in various demonstrations - has been the feeling that the police were acting in an unauthorized way. Theoretically, the definition of police rights should mean that relatives of people wounded in clashes would be able to seek redress through a court of law.

The question of the right to shoot is a crucial one in Poland. In 1956, militiamen shot at workers on Poznan and in 1970 at workers in Gdansk. Both actions led to the ousting of the party leadership.



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SETTLED AT A PRICE

There are many on the Opposition benches who will seek to make political capital out of the Government's decision, confirmed in the House of Commons yesterday by the Prime Minister, to make peace with the Stock Exchange. Conservative governments and the City are natural allies and it always seemed unlikely - if a suitable settlement could be arranged - that Ministers would allow the Stock Exchange to be dragged through a long court case defending itself against allegations that not only is it a monopoly, but it is one which acts against the public interest.

The government has now held out an olive branch and asked the Stock Exchange voluntarily to forego some of its more obviously anti-competitive practices in return for dropping the case. It is, in short, offering an out-of-court settlement. However, if the government is to avoid the accusation that it has one law for public sector monopolies which are said to be against the public interest, and another

one for a monopoly operated in and by the City, then it is important that the compromise which is finally struck does represent genuine public advantage and a significant modification of the way in which the Stock Exchange conducts itself.

This may require a considerable act of statesmanship by the Count of the Stock Exchange. For seven years now it has been fighting the Office of Fair Trading, spending over £1 million in the process to prepare its defence. Inevitably it is deeply dug in behind its arguments. Now it must abandon its adversarial role in which it was not prepared to yield an inch, and instead propose changes which though they may be painful, are none the less overdue.

What these changes will be is a matter for negotiation between the parties concerned. But there must be substantial movement towards minimum commissions so that brokers have to some extent to compete on price. The stock exchange should also

be more open to outside influences - to foreign investment houses with London offices perhaps - and to British financial institutions such as merchant banks which have to compete on an international stage and are hampered from doing so by the parochial nature of stock exchange membership rules.

At the heart of any healthy financial community lies a healthy stock exchange. London is an international financial centre and must remain so. It is therefore very important for the stock exchange to open its windows to international competition. It must tailor its rules to the needs of international commerce in the closing years of the twentieth century which are changing fast from those which have hitherto conditioned the structure and behaviour of British stockbroking firms. The Stock Exchange may have won its narrow point with the OFT. It must not lose it in the wider world through lack of vision.

SCORCHED EARTH, SOVIET-STYLE

The Greenpeace environmentalists arrested in Siberia while investigating a whaling station have drawn welcome attention to one aspect of a brooding ecological disaster of global proportions. The Soviet ships which pursued *Rainbow Warrior* to prevent filmed evidence reaching the outside world were trying to maintain a cover-up of the unprecedented damage done to a sixth of the earth's surface in sixty years of Soviet rule.

This is not the result of any deliberate act of policy, as were the purges and famines of the Stalin period. On the contrary, protection of the environment is enshrined in the Soviet constitution and scarcely a day passes without a concerned journalist exposing in the official media some criminal abuse of nature; the perpetrators are severely punished. But all those who live in the USSR, from privileged Politburo to imprisoned poacher, are victims of a system which deliberately stifles debate and suppresses undesirable statistics.

To build the first communist state - for the benefit of all humanity - Soviet leaders have given top priority to industrial growth. Prisoners of their own

ideology, they insist that state ownership protects the environment more successfully than systems based on private property. Yet in an extraordinary celebration of gigantomania, vast schemes are all too frequently abandoned only after irreparable damage has been done.

A dam constructed in 1980 across the huge Kara Bogaz gulf to reduce evaporation from the Caspian Sea is now producing a salt desert, threatening agriculture and destroying fish stocks. According to *Pravda*: "now even the birds avoid this dead, white place". The plan to divert water from the great north-flowing rivers of Siberia to replenish the lake and rivers of Central Asia and Kazakhstan could likewise do unimaginable harm to the ecology. Irrigation and hydroelectric schemes on the Volga, Irtysh and other rivers have flooded villages and fertile land. Floa and fauna have suffered, and industrial pollution of the Volga and Caspian have put at risk the Politburo's caviar supplies. Khrushchev's virgin land schemes resulted in large-scale soil erosion.

Like Issyk-Kul, the pearl of

Kirghizia, is threatened by untreated effluents and oil leakage from oil tanks, while the world's greatest body of fresh water, Lake Baikal, with over a thousand unique species of flora and fauna, continues to suffer damage from forestry works, despite official claims to the contrary. Lake Ladoga, near Leningrad, has already reached a dangerously high level of pollution. The Sea of Azov now yields about one per cent of the fish harvest of the 1940s.

Factory managers prefer to pay a fine for pollution - or bribe the inspector - rather than underfulfill their plans. Local party barons organize hunting trips in game reserves, while ordinary poachers compensate for empty meat shops. Many incidents are reported in the official media, but any comprehensive indictment of the system circulates only clandestinely. For instance, evidence is suppressed of genetic defects and disease caused by pollution, though infant mortality has increased so much that statistics are no longer published. The Soviet system is indeed unfair to whales. But its chief victims are the peoples of the USSR themselves.

LOCAL BOY MAKES BAD

Councils need all the friends they can muster. From above they are assailed by ministers for whom "constitutional" niceties about the division of power in the state matter much less than the practicalities of high rates and big spending aggregates. And from below there is public indifference and ratepayers' hostility; the citizenry have a regard for council services but a low estimation of the institution that provides them and its cost. In this context the latest report of the Commission for Local Administration in England - the Local Ombudsman - does not make happy reading.

It is not so much the volume or the nature of complaints against councils that occasion disquiet. The number of complaints is a small total who set against the £20 billion annual cost of council provision or the population touched in one way or another by the town and county halls - though the small total could be a reflection of the Local Ombudsman's failure to advertise his presence to the general public. The complaints themselves are often trivial. They concern mainly public housing and planning applications. The municipalities are still, whatever the impact of the right of tenants to purchase their council homes, gigantic landlords who sometimes cannot,

not, or simply forget to repair and maintain their stock of houses and, at worst, treat their occupants with cold, bureaucratic contempt.

What is worrying is the attitude displayed by certain councils towards the Ombudsman's puny powers to investigate and make reports. Some councils, we are told, not only refuse to co-operate with his inquiries; for years they have ignored repeated efforts to put right wrongs judged to have been done to citizens. The suspicion grows that councillors have lost control of the administrative apparatus beneath them, allowing their officials to strut like municipal Prussians. Little wonder that Mrs Thatcher's government can point to deep public resentment at councils to justify its perilous descent into centralization.

The Local Ombudsman, despite his Nordic origins, has become a system for compromise and conciliation on familiar British lines. It is a system that councils should cherish, for when the public lose confidence in the ability of ombudsmen or district auditors to remedy bureaucratic heavy-handedness or councillors' partiality the demands for central interference will grow. Action is required on two fronts.

Under the 1974 Local

Government Act which established the Commission for Local Administration citizens may not complain directly to the Ombudsman: grievances have to be processed through a councillor. The provision may originally have been well-intended - to discourage frivolous complaints, to promote local settlements by councillors' mediation. But there is now enough evidence that it actively discourages complaints; councillors themselves are often the object of complaint. The time has come for the government to change the rules and allow direct access by the public to the Ombudsman.

The same Act created as a buffer between the Local Ombudsman and councils a representative body comprising senior people from the counties, districts and cities' associations. This body has proven active and articulate at pointing out where the Ombudsman affronts principles of local autonomy and council independence. But it has been less than forthcoming in pressing councils to accept the Ombudsman's verdict. A serious attempt should be made to impose discipline on those councils which have refused to redress wrongs identified by the Ombudsman. If the councils cannot police themselves then the civil servants and government ministers will.

television to comment on it.

But the wiser matter is this. It should have been possible for the main Opposition party to achieve an element of bipartisanship with the Government's day on nuclear policy. Similarly, given that nuclear policy involves large moral and political issues and substantial public expenditure (although not for cruise), there is much to be said for a thoroughly informed public opinion. Instead, successive governments have chosen to proceed in secrecy. This has extended to Parliament and even to Ministers and has gone far beyond what prudent security requires.

As Minister of State for Defence, I was immensely concerned for a short while with one aspect of the Chevalin programme. But, when answering questions in the House of Commons, I was instructed to rest on the sp-dating of Polaris, which should not be confused with a "new generation" of nuclear weapons.

The when I moved up into the Cabinet, decisions on nuclear policy vanished altogether from view. Any visit to Washington with normal

access to defence gossip or to an American academic institution that specialised in security and arms control could have learnt what British Members of Parliament were being denied.

But MPs must blame themselves. The reluctance of the great majority of Labour MPs to dig deeper into defence matters except to find ammunition to oppose it, is matched by the strong military instinct of many Conservatives who enjoy the cloak-and-dagger approach to defence. As a result, the Select Committee on Defence often succumbed to the blandishments of Ministers who have contrived to divert it from too much probing.

Mr Denis Healey is good for a bit of fun and many people will treasure the memory of a distinguished Secretary of State for Defence standing on his head. But Mr Healey is a transient politician. The informed discussion of how Britain can be properly defended is an enduring concern.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM RODGERS,
48 Panshill Road, NW5,
July 14.

No real signs of economic up-turn

From Mr Alan Edwards

Sir, Mr Congdon's eulogy in your columns on July 14 on the current alleged turn-around of the UK economy is premature.

He correctly states that demand has increased significantly over the past 12 months and is happy to acknowledge that an enormous increase in consumer borrowing has brought this about. He does not go on to question whether this level of borrowing is sustainable.

Net saving has fallen to a record low, while personal debt is at a record high compared with incomes. It is clear that further new borrowing cannot sustain the growth in demand we have seen over the last 12 months, and that some other factor, not yet apparent, must emerge if the recovery is to be sustained.

On output, Mr Congdon correctly states that the May industrial output index is four point up on November. The index, however, is extremely volatile and the latest published CSO industrial output statistics have been revised back to 1979.

In the third and fourth quarters of 1982, the monthly figures bobbed around an average of 102.4. The first quarter average in 1983 was 103 - hardly a major increase, even if provisional April and May figures have edged up slightly. And this includes oil output. The index of manufacturing output has languished at around 89 since early 1981.

The central problem for the economy remains the sterling exchange rate which has not responded appropriately to differential inflation rates since 1979. Sterling remains grossly overvalued by around 20 or 30 per cent. This is why imports have responded so much better than domestic output to higher levels of demand in 1983. (In late 1982, demand was largely satisfied by running down stocks.)

There will not, and cannot be, sustained recovery for the UK economy until this fundamental currency misalignment has been corrected, medium-term financial strategy or not.

Yours etc,

ALAN EDWARDS,
4 Perry Street,
Billericay,
Essex,
July 14.

From Professor Wynne Godley

Sir, Mr Tim Congdon states (feature, July 14) that the Government has "admitted to a medium-term financial strategy, that inflation has been reduced as a result and that there is evidence of a sustained recovery". He claims this proves wrong the 364 economists who signed a letter in early 1981 stating

that demand deflation would not bring inflation permanently under control and thereby induce an automatic recovery in output and employment.

Although the Government has not in fact adhered to its medium-term financial strategy as set out in the March, 1980, Budget (money supply has grown by around 50 per cent since 1980 as against the 19-33 per cent target range fixed at that time), it is true that demand has been deflated and inflation has come down. But there is no evidence that inflation has been brought permanently under control, let alone that a substantial or sustained improvement in output and employment is under way. No one knows what would happen to inflation if sustained recovery were to occur and unemployment reduced significantly, but there is a fair chance that it would accelerate again.

Such growth as is now occurring, induced by the removal of HP controls last July as well as higher mortgage lending and stockbuilding, is not yet fast enough to stop unemployment rising although it has already wiped out our large current account surplus. An expansion based only on personal borrowing and stockbuilding is inherently unsustainable, and unless international competitiveness improves dramatically it will fairly soon peter out.

Nothing has happened since 1981 to cause me to change the view I expressed then, nor I suspect would the other 363 economists wish to alter their statement.

Yours faithfully,
WYNNE GODLEY, Director,
Department of Applied Economics,
University of Cambridge,
Sidgwick Avenue,
Cambridge
July 18.

From Mr W. R. Eyres

Sir, Might one suggest that Tim Congdon (feature, July 14) has mistaken the half-time whistle for the end of the match?

Far from there having been a spontaneous recovery in personal borrowing, this was actively encouraged by the ending of hire-purchase controls last August and by the budget proposal to increase mortgage subsidies. The money supply has been allowed to breach its target by a wide margin, so it is hardly possible to argue that the so-called medium-term financial strategy is intact, unless it was simply "stop-go" in the first place.

It is thus too early to cheer from the side-lines. The test is not over; it has yet to come.
Yours faithfully,
W. R. EYRES,
26 Grove Terrace, NW5,
July 14.

Forensic evidence

From Sir David Napley

Sir, Mr Mayhew, in answer to a parliamentary question put by Dr Summerskill on May 9, said: "It is already the practice for the results of examinations by Home Office forensic science laboratories to be made available both to the prosecution and the defence. In addition, arrangements exist whereby the services of the laboratories are made available via the police for the examination of specimens on behalf of the defence. The results of such examinations are also made known to both sides."

The last sentence of this answer is incorrect. The results of such examinations are not made available to both sides. The remainder of the answer may give a wholly misleading impression.

The practice of the Government Laboratories, about which many of us have protested over many years, have not avail (and I write as the Director and Past President of the British Academy of Forensic Sciences, although not on their behalf) is that if a laboratory has expressed an opinion on specimens submitted by the police, none of its experts is permitted to assist the defence, either generally or by examining further specimens or re-examining the original ones.

Function of design

From Mr R. H. Ransford

Sir, In "Design: the failure is in marketing" (Industrial notebook, July 5) David Phillips quotes as an engineering rule of thumb that if it looks right it probably is right. The engineer's maxim, however, is that if it is right it looks right - with the corollary that if it looks right it may be right.

It appears to be more than time to make a clear distinction between design, which relates to function,

and style, which relates to appearance and fashion. Once we have done so, Mr Phillips will no longer dare to talk about designing a "go-faster stripe" and we shall benefit by having products that are better designed and better looking, be they cars or clothes.

Yours sincerely,
R. H. RANSFORD,
Lavenham Road,
Great Walsingham,
Sudbury, Suffolk,
July 5.

Orchid survival

From Professor K. Jones

Sir, I have read with interest the recent correspondence in *The Times* on the protection of rare and endangered orchids in the British Isles and would like to set the record straight on several of the points raised.

First of all, to say that *Orchis militaris* and other species are on the extreme of their ranges in this country and thus probably "on the way out" (Mr L. R. Lewis, June 18) is questionable and an oversimplification. Records show clearly that most of the endangered species including *O. militaris* were once quite widespread in the country. The range for example of the Lady's Slipper orchid once extended from Derbyshire north to Cumbria and Durham.

Destruction of habitat is the main cause of their decline here. Those plants that survive are, for the most part, as vigorous as any seen abroad so that any suggestion that British plants might be a poor representative of their European counterparts would seem wide of the mark.

The suggestion that seeds of rare species be introduced from European plants of endangered species such as *Cypripedium calceolus* and *Orchis militaris* (Dr Kenneth Marsh, June 23) is, in our view, premature. Seed of these and of other endangered species from British plants is perfectly viable. We now possess the technology to grow plants from seed and to reintroduce them to the wild if necessary (see *New Science* (1983) vol 98: 540).

Although the laboratories must exist for the furtherance of justice they are subject to an inflexible rule which, in the vast bulk of cases, frustrates their use by the defence on the odd and indefensible principle that one expert in a laboratory ought never to be seen expressing a different opinion, on a scientific matter, from an expert in the same or a different government scientific laboratory.

Moreover, the one fact about which the parliamentary answer is open and explicit is that the defence, if it is permitted to submit a specimen for examination, is obliged to do it through the police, thus wholly defeating the basic principle of English law that it is never incumbent upon the defence to disclose its case to the prosecution.

The one comfort that can be drawn from this parliamentary answer is that if those who must have prepared it for the Minister to deliver saw fit to phrase it in the way they did, at least, it shows that they are justly ashamed of recognising the true position.

Yours truly,
DAVID NAPLEY,
Kingdley, Napley & Co.,
117-119 Long Acre, WC2,
July 13.

and style, which relates to appearance and fashion. Once we have done so, Mr Phillips will no longer dare to talk about designing a "go-faster stripe" and we shall benefit by having products that are better designed and better looking, be they cars or clothes.

Yours sincerely,
R. H. RANSFORD,
Lavenham Road,
Great Walsingham,
Sudbury, Suffolk,
July 5.

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A programme with this in view and with the cooperation of the Nature Conservancy Council is currently being undertaken by scientists at Kew. We thereby hope to preserve the integrity of the wild British stocks of rare orchids and to considerably improve their chances of survival on a more healthy basis than at present.

The work of various county naturalists trusts and other wildlife groups in protecting the orchids that remain will then be seen as the vital first step in the rehabilitation process now becoming available.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH JONES, Deputy Director,
Royal Botanic Gardens,
Kew,
Richmond,
Surrey,
July 4.

Record of the Red Cross in Thailand

From the Count de Salis

Sir, The article by William Shawcross ("On a frontier of despair", June 27) should be welcomed in that it draws attention to the continuing tragedy of Indochina. This can only help to dispel the sad phenomenon of "compassion fatigue" in the international community.

That said, the article also contained allegations, against "inadequate relief agencies" of which the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was one. Having just returned after over two years as head of the ICRC delegation in Thailand, I would be grateful for the opportunity of pointing out certain areas where Mr Shawcross's opinions do not accord with the facts.

It is first of all surprising that, while the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and ICRC are singled out for attention, no mention whatsoever is made of the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO) - by far the largest relief agency active on the Thai/Cambodian border and responsible for co-ordinating the efforts of numerous private voluntary agencies - with which ICRC has consistently worked in close co-operation.

Secondly, as a generalisation, only governments can "give protection": international organisations can only plead for it on behalf of others. In answer, therefore, to the "anguished petitions" (and since some of them were addressed to me personally I can vouch that they were) all that an international organisation can do is to negotiate with the governments concerned. It should surprise nobody that the details of such negotiations are of necessity confidential: few governments would negotiate on any other basis!

Since January of this year, about 90,000 of the 200,000 people at the border have been displaced by fighting in three major incidents. Nong Chan beginning January 31, Phnom Chat/Kok Tham beginning March 31 and O'snamk in early April. On each of these occasions Thailand allowed the refugees to seek temporary safety on condition that they would be returned to the border.

The human cost of these disasters in terms of dead will never accurately be known, but ICRC has treated some 1,500 emergency cases (a British Red Cross surgical team performed outstandingly, coping with up to 100 wounded in a day) and thousands of more lightly wounded were treated by ICRC and voluntary agencies at dressing stations and hospitals in the field. Hundreds of separated families were subsequently re-united by the ICRC tracing agency.

In fairness to my colleagues,

three-quarters of whom are Thai, it might be added that they were under fire with the refugees and it was on that basis that the "request" to allow them to cross into Thailand was granted after three days on the first incident, and within 24 hours on the two subsequent ones. The lives saved by Thailand's merciful decision, following these negotiations, are quite as valuable as those saved by surgery after injury.

At "Red Hill", which was the evacuation site in Thailand following the second of the three major clashes, Mr Shawcross writes that "for several weeks both ICRC and UNHCR dithered and neglected to confront the Thai Government on this issue." Did we? I doubt whether the Royal Thai Government would agree.

"Confrontation" may not have been the preferred negotiating stance, but negotiations were immediate, continuous, with frequent oral and written representations made at the highest level, and were instrumental in securing freedom of choice for the 2,700 who were able to avoid returning to a Khmer Rouge area in spite of the fact that one of the refugees quoted by Mr Shawcross said "the Khmer Rouge soldiers will make them."

Further, the date for the move back to the border on 24/25 May was agreed well in advance with the Thai authorities, and the Army was instrumental in ensuring that freedom of choice to return to a non-Khmer Rouge area would not be interfered with by armed elements.

I do not of course claim, suggest or imply that ICRC is blameless, but the only fair test of any relief action by an international organisation (and much else besides) is not "Was the underlying political problem solved, and all suffering abolished?" but rather "Was everything that could be done to relieve suffering done, as well as humanly possible, with the resources available?" It is a heartbreaking fact that ICRC being essentially concerned with the victims of armed conflicts, is more directly concerned operationally with the relief of suffering rather than its abolition.

Mr Shawcross's allegation that "some international organisations" (and since only two are mentioned it is reasonable to assume that ICRC is one of them) "have reason to feel ashamed of their current policies" is a very grave one, and if it is well founded, I should be grateful to know in what respect.

If, as I contend, it is not, then it may be that it is some journalist who has better reason to feel ashamed.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
JOHN DE SALIS,
28 Upper Cheyne Row, SW3.

New Labour daily

From Mr Eric Moonman

Sir, In discussing the problem of editorial control of a putative Labour daily newspaper, Bernard Levin (feature, July 4) is raising but one of the complex questions inherent in such a venture.

Practical management sense with regard to newspaper production suggests that a more serious issue is whether the "ownership" would have the confidence, let alone the capital, for the initial launch and the capacity, running into millions of pounds, to sustain and exploit a market in a very tough, competitive industry.

The long history of Labour newspaper ventures has been dismal. Even the party's official publication, the well-edited *Labour Weekly*, is unattractive, its sales beyond 20,000 copies, which shows quite graphically the difficulty in relying on Labour Party supporters to sustain a publication.

There is no "natural Labour reader" and if there were, he or she is quite likely to be reading the *Daily Express* (for its sports coverage) or the *Daily Mirror* or the *Sun* (for the hell of it). This is why the Labour Party's National Executive Subcommittee on the Media, of which I was a member, did not regard a national paper as a priority and, therefore, why all reference to it was deleted from the manifesto.

The committee's thrust was to urge resources towards the setting up of a launch fund to assist new publications, with particular emphasis on local, regional and specialist publications.

The odd feature about the current debate, centred on Lord McCarthy's report, is that the evidence he presents on costings is extremely thin; nor has the information been extrapolated on a significant scale. The enquiry also fails to say how trade union practices in the print would be any more favourable to a Labour daily paper than they are currently for the *Financial Times*.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC MOONMAN,
1 Beacon Hill, N7,
July 11.

UN Water Decade

From Mr G. Arthur Brown

Sir, Tony Samstag's article in your July 13 issue claiming that the UN Water Decade has been abandoned recalled Mark Twain's comment following the premature appearance of his obituary.

As chairman of the Decade's Steering Committee for Cooperative Action, I can assure you that the UN has not abandoned, and will not abandon, the universal mandate voted by its General Assembly in 1980 to make every effort towards providing water and sanitation for as many people as possible during the 1980s.

Yours sincerely,
G. ARTHUR BROWN,
One UN Plaza,
New York,
July 14.

Diplomatic duties

From Mr David Simons

Sir, In his Parliamentary written reply, Lord Elton states that wheel clamping of diplomatic cars is to be discontinued because legal advice suggests that the practice contravenes the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

This is all very well, but it would not go amiss were the diplomatic community (particularly the junior staff, some of whom blantly ignore privilege regulations) to be reminded that the same Vienna Convention states under Article 41 that "... it is the duty of all persons enjoying... privileges and immunities to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State".

Also, in the view of the general public, the question of illegal diplomatic car parking epitomises the entire range of diplomatic privileges and immunities. Thus, the assumption that these privileges are arguably bringing the whole system into disrepute.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID SIMONS,
103 Walmington Fold,
Finchley, N12,
July 15.

Musical form

From Mr Alfred Brendel

Sir, Because I had to liken some of Mr. Birtwhistle's "deviant" contemporary music (June 30) to those of Goebbels and Zhdanov, he feels (feature, July 12) that I have compared him to the Nazi minister altogether.

As I gratefully realize, Mr Scruton is not in the position to impose on musicians and music lovers his assumption that, in musical culture, the tail is wagging the dog.

Yours faithfully,
ALFRED BRENDL,
c/o Ingpen and Williams,
14 Kensington Court, W8,
July 13.

Over-fired?

From Mr Fritz Spiegl

Sir, Mr Philip Howard (July 13) may agree with my suggestion that "knackers" probably sprang from the Persian and Arabic *naggar*, which were small drums strapped to the loins. They came to Britain in the middle ages (variously described as *nakers*, *nakeres* or *nakeren*). The larger usually hung on the left, as with all higher/lower instrumental justia positions, (except, for some curious reason, mounted kettle-drums in the British Army).

Nakers are mentioned in Chaucer and depicted in the Luttrell Psalter (and, by the way, do not rhyme with "acres", as nervous Radio 3 usage has tried to establish). Might not a medieval percussionist engaging over-energetically in such inequal drumming have felt literally "knackered" in the modern colloquial sense?

Yours etc,
FRITZ SPIEGL,
4 Windermere Terrace,
Liverpool,
July 13.

THE ARTS

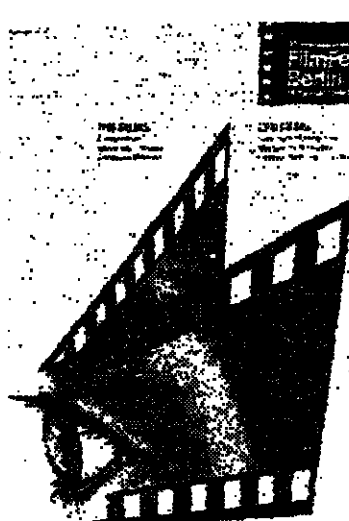
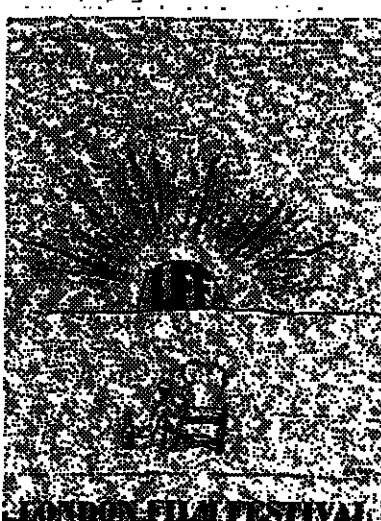
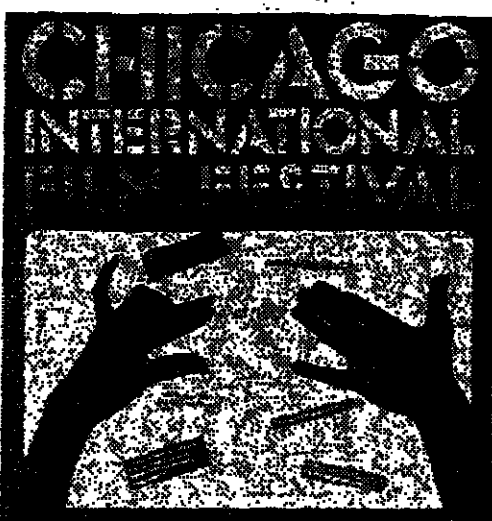
The biennial Moscow International Film Festival, the major socialist cultural event of its kind, is currently in progress, boasting two hundred films and a thousand guests from 104 countries. It is the only major international film festival which is not covered on this page, only because Moscow has since 1971 declined to invite *The Times* successive critics. The festival's slogan, "for humanism in cinema art, for peace and friendship among nations", does not extend to every Tom, Dick or Harry. Moscow runs a tight ship and takes no risks of rocking it.

The same applies to the choice of films. *Local Hero* was rejected, presumably because it depicts a sociable Soviet seaman who fraternises and trades unofficially with Bill Forsyth's Scots. The Moscow selectors clearly feel easier - in terms of humanism - with films like *America - From Hitler to AIK* and *Eccidie - Strategy of War*, which represent the United States in the shorts section of the festival.

Moscow's firmly exercised veto on entries is one of the reasons why the British Film and Television Producers' Association, which is normally responsible for British festival participation, is no longer officially represented - though they stress that they do not discourage their members from entering films. This disregard has evidently been disappointing to the Moscow organisers, who set great store by what they see as "official" national representation, and they are clearly consoled this year by having both the Chairman and the Director of the British Film Institute as guests for the first time. It is significant that in its press reports Moscow stresses Sir Richard Attenborough's presence in his role as the BFI Chairman, rather than as the director of *Gandhi*, which is being shown *hors concours*.

This is not the only diplomatic coup for Moscow. For the first time in years there is an official United States delegation, led by Jack Valenti, President of the Motion Picture Association of America. The People's Republic of China is present, as they say officially, "after a considerable interval". The Philippines are participating for the first time.

Those of us who are not on Moscow's visiting list need not be too dispirited however. July offers a choice of alternative festivals - at Auckland, NZ, Edmonton (Canada), Giffone, Valle Piana, Gijon, Odense, Ovidio, Philadelphia, Salerno, Santander, Taormina, Trieste and Wellington, NZ, not to speak of Hiroshima where there is a festival for shorts which manifest "effort towards peace and reverence for



In search of lions and leopards, eagles and griffons, the international film festival special rolls on and on, '48 months of the year'. David Robinson explains and explores

Hunting for a whole gilded bestiary

life. There may be others, these at least are listed in the new *International Film Festival Directory 1983-4*, published by the British Film Institute and the British Council and obtainable from the BFI for £4.95.

July is not by any means the busiest time. Festivals tend to cluster at the extremes of the tourist season, when resorts like Cannes, Biarritz, San Sebastian or Venice welcome the extra boost to the hotel trade. Altogether the *Directory* lists around two hundred festivals. Since their average length exceeds a week, on the most conservative estimate there are 48 months of festivals in any one year.

The self-appointed regulating body for film festivals, the International Film Producers' Association (FIAPF), recognises only 37 of the festivals. "Recognition" depends on paying the Association's annual subscription - which exceeds the total income of many of the smaller events. In exchange FIAPF imposes its regulations (involving length and timing of the festival, qualifications of entries and so on) and organizes the calendar so that dates do not clash. In this it is not always successful: there has been a running battle for the best January dates between Manila and New Delhi, for instance.

FIAPF designates as its "A" festivals Cannes, Venice, Berlin and Manila. (The festival that alternates between Moscow and Karlovy Vary is apparently not affiliated to FIAPF, presumably because it is not able to conform to the regulations regarding selection.) The multiple functions of these "A" festivals are self-evident. They are the major international showplaces, both as competition and market, for new film product, and invaluable meeting-places for film people of every kind - merchants, directors, writers, actors, critics, journalists. There is no more swift and effective means of launching a new film, name or talent than a successful showing in Cannes or Venice. If a little less dramatically than an Oscar, a Cannes prize can considerably enhance the price of a film or artist.

For film-makers prepared to set their sights a little lower, there are plenty of other prizes to be had, as the trophies on the walls of most producers' offices show. Three-quarters of the world's festivals award prizes, with a regular gilded bestiary on offer: the Venice Lion, the Berlin Bear, the Locarno Leopard, the Indian Elephant, the Giffone Griffon and Golden Squirrels at both Amsterdam and Cordina. India offers Peacocks, Manila, Eagles, and

Leipzig, Doves. Film-makers can alternatively compete for Globes, Anchors, Wheatears, Shells, Roses and Golden Nymphs. The only prize dedicated to a human figure is the Charlie Chaplin Grand Prix of the Gabrovo Festival in Bulgaria. A Golden Cane is the appropriate award at the Festival of Comedy Films held in August in Chaplin's last home-town of Vevey.

It is reasonable to ask if prizes are not devalued by their sheer abundance. The cynical festival habitué may answer that few awards have ever rated much higher than the fairy on the Christmas tree. Even the great festival prizes are sometimes of questionable significance for the more knowing: too often they seem to be awarded not for merit but to effect neutral political compromises between irreconcilable factions of the jury. The honour-rolls of Cannes, Venice and Berlin are in consequence full of titles no one any more

remembers: this year's winner of the Cannes Palme d'Or, *The Ballad of Narayana*, for instance, seems unlikely to be commemorated in the history books.

The value of festival prizes can be reckoned in terms of morale, prestige and commerce. Any prize must be a boost to the recipient's morale. Reward and applause are a thrill, even in the smallest pool. In terms of prestige, too, there is no question of the value of awards at the major festivals, as well as at a few of the best-established second-league events like Locarno, Taormina, San Sebastian, Chicago or such a festival as Mannheim, which exists to show and promote the work of new directors. A lot of the rest may look good on the shelf, but would hardly even justify the cost and trouble of announcing the honour in publicity for the recipient film. A prize at Venice, Locarno or Chicago might make a potential distributor look at a new film with more curiosity, but it is

unlikely to add a dollar to the advance he will offer.

Especially for impoverished independent film-makers, money prizes are a lot more attractive than all the glittery flora and fauna. The major money prize offered by a British festival is the Tyneside Award of £5,000 given at the Tyneside Festival in October, and substantial enough to launch an independent director on a new project.

While the great "A" festivals are primarily for the professionals, and the East European festivals have their own diplomatic purposes, other important festivals are clearly intended more for their local audiences. Events like London, Edinburgh, Montreal, Toronto, Sydney, Melbourne and Los Angeles define themselves as "festivals of festivals", picking up the best of the past year's selection from the major competitive events. A few, like Chicago, which as non-subscribers are not restricted by FIAPF regulations to the contrary, combine this sort of selective reprisal with prizes. Inevitably each year produces a sort of touring rep of festival favourites, so that the programme booklets of Sydney, London, Chicago and Toronto have by and large a strong family likeness.

Many of the smaller festivals justify their survival by specialization. In this country Cambridge has an animation festival and Tyneside shows only independent films that are adjudged to attempt new directions in film-making.

To the uninitiated, the endless festival circuit from Delhi in January to Huesca (short films) in December may sound like fun. In fact it can be a punishing and frustrating trek for the journalist who is not selective enough about his festivals, and is faced with the problem of writing about films he has already reported from several festivals before, or others which his readers are never likely to see or want to see. This is why the critic of *The Daily Telegraph* still whimsically talks of organizing a restful fortnight for the London critics at a desirable resort which has no festival. The idea is that we should lie on the beach, co-ordinating our stories; and then send back stirring reviews of esoteric films of our own imagining to entertain our readers. It could be a lot more enjoyable for all parties than the real thing.

BBC1 and Central Television spent an hour and three-quarters between them last night demolishing the romantic notion of the war correspondent as an inveterate seeker after truth even in the cannon's mouth. David Jessel's *Trumpets and Typewriters* (BBC1) - which might in view of its content, have been called

"*Trumpets and Typewriters*" - gave us a bare 15 minutes out of the foxhole before we were being addressed in *Frontline* (Central) on governmental and press mendacity by John Pilger, whose appearance and lugubrious mien always suggest to one that he has lately come from upbraiding Cromwell for being so cheerful.

There was an inevitable overlap in pictures and information. Both programmes paid tribute to William Howard Russell, whose Crimean dispatches in this paper (which made it to London rather quicker than dispatches would from the Falklands) earned him the title of "miserable scribbler" from Prince Albert and who, in relation to war correspondents,

Television A luckless tribe

has been acknowledged, as both programmes averred, as "the miserable parent of a luckless tribe".

"Luckless tribe" indeed. There were few honourable mentions. Russell in "the last British war before censorship" (Pilger) came out shining, as did the CBS correspondent Morley Safer, whom President Johnson called a Communist, from Vietnam; and David Jessel paid a brief tribute to Keith Murdoch, later Sir Keith and the father of this newspaper's proprietor, for breaking ranks at Gallipoli and ensuring that his views of that mishap reached the Australian and British Governments. For the rest there was naught for professional comfort.

Mr Pilger's programme was inspired by Philip Knightley's book *The First Casualty* - casualty here being truth - and both gave it a good mention,

though Mr Knightley was captured for the Central version.

It was the Somme, where 20,000 Britons died in a day, that damaged press credibility forever, said Mr Jessel. Small losses were reported but casualty lists gave the lie. In that war, correspondents did what they were told and Earl Haig gave a representative group Union Jacks at the end of it and told them they were gentlemen. That does not happen often to the press.

In this and the following war, the historian Dr Noble Frankland thought there was little the press could do about the bungling. Sir Tom Hopkinson, former editor of *Picture Post*, spoke of his view after Dunkirk: "I realized at that moment that my task as an editor was not to tell the British public the truth". Cyril Ray, who reported for

the *Manchester Guardian*, described how after Dunkirk British troops threw their rifles away and thought "the buggers will be here tomorrow". The press turned disaster into miracle in obedience to the government view that the public would not have been able to take it.

It was a bad night for myths. The dambusters' raid was seen as futile as the Charge of the Light Brigade, and both programmes agreed that, in war, truth is suspended by agreement between government and press. Mr Pilger quoted the veteran American journalist I. G. Stone: "All governments are liars and nothing they say should be believed" - and asked if there was not something in it.

So much for a sad craft. Mr Jessel, in rather less time than Mr Pilger, shaded it, though in his script there was that echo of the phillistine - standing afar off and thanking the lord that he is not like other men - which too often creeps into television retelling of the sins of the press.

Dennis Hackett

The Ragged Trousered Philanthropists Half Moon

Not only does the Half Moon have a new artistic director, it has a new exterior mural (of decorators, appropriately facing each other down the two long sides, like the choir in a chapel. It has also been repainted, and part of it was done again on

Monday night. That, of course, is the play.

Stephen Lowe's dramatization of Robert Tressell's Edwardian novel surrounds the audience with the philanthropists (in the sense that they heap up the decorator boss's profits) at work, arriving in the dawn twilight with lamps, mixing paints, pasting wallpaper, scampering up ladders slave-driven by the works foreman.

It has its own fascination and it is real, as well as compelling admiration for any actor willing to learn a trade to do a new

production. The price paid, theatrically, is that the novel's picture of their families half-starving and the love in their marriages half-crushed by sixpence-halfpenny-an-hour economics has to be left out.

There are also lectures so lengthily delivered in the book by the character of Owen, whose sharp wit with capitalist systems is as characteristic of Tressell himself as his decorative skills and advancing tuberculosis. His demonstrations, with bread and pennies, of what happens to money and produce would have made a popular economics book to rival Veblen but sit stodgily uncooked in the middle of the novel. With Stephen Lowe's cutting and recasting, they make effective theatre in the hands of David Fielder's Owen, tensely underplayed in Toulouse-Lautrec spectacles and beard.

His other workmates, from old Philpot (Ken Morley) to the

young cut-rate worker Easton (Bill Thomas), lovingly create their characters while sweating their guts out on the Half Moon's walls and take successful turns at impersonating Hunter's loyally leet and blood-hound snuff for skivers or smokers at work.

That interchange is itself a major point - they also don't crumple and bellies for faithfully crude portrayal of the municipal council traders damned on appearance by names like Odium and Grander. The belief that selfishness stems from an unsocialist society is implied by the conclusion, just as faithful to the novel which originally ended with a vision of glory from the "risen sun of socialism". And their a cappella rendering of "Work, for the night is coming" carries the Tressell message that death, on their present terms, is hardly something to fear.

Anthony Masters

BACK BY PUBLIC DEMAND
'MAGNIFICENT'
FANNY AND ALEXANDER
DIRECTED BY INGMAR BERGMAN
LIMITED SEASON
Starts Tomorrow 3.20-7.15
CAMDEN PLAZA
425-2443 OPPOSITE CAMDEN TOWN TUBE STATION

'50 years on'

Elgar, Holst and Delius, all of whom died in 1934, are to be commemorated by the Royal Philharmonic Society in a series of concerts entitled "50 years on" running throughout next year in the Festival Hall.

The Gold Medal of the Society is to be presented to Herbert van Karajan during one of the two concerts he is to give with the Berlin Philharmonic in the Festival Hall on June 4 and 5, 1984.

Concert

Mitsuko Uchida
Bishopsgate Hall

Bach was a commanding point of departure for the first of the five daily lunchtime concerts being given this week by Mitsuko Uchida as part of the City of London Festival. The Japanese pianist, now based in London, is making Schubert a constant feature in each programme, the others in turn pairing him with Haydn, Beethoven, Bartok and Schoenberg. Monday's choice of works had a subtle balance of contrast between dynamic tension and relaxed intimacy.

For the A minor English Suite of Bach, the pianist adopted a Busoni-like approach to the opening Prelude and concluding Gigue, their weight, speed and sonority framing an altogether lighter character for the movements between. In neither of these outer movements was the contrapuntal texture given the crystalline clarity which can be so distinctive on a modern piano; rather was it woven into a controlled density on a larger and more assertive scale.

The other dance movements were attractively varied, the

part-writing in the Allemande emerging as a fanciful interplay and the usually stately Sarabande becoming softer and more flexible in its phrasing. Miss Uchida adorned this and other movements with a modest degree of ornament, but in the two Bourrées her lively rhythmic impetus sometimes brought an imbalance between high and low registers.

Her left hand packed a hefty punch from the elbow, and this imparted a large-scale effect to the first of Schubert's Four Impromptus, D899, making it a melancholy march, with an intensity comparable to the funeral march movement in Chopin. In the following E flat Impromptu the skimming brilliance of the piano's scale passages alternated with almost exclamatory punctuation to achieve sustained tension.

The remaining two pieces in this set were more relaxed, that in G flat having suitably romantic expression without becoming over-sentimental and the popular A flat Impromptu contrasting a life-affirming joyousness in its tumbling appoggiaturas with a dreamy wistfulness as the more lyrical moments emerged.

Noel Goodwin

Tonight on Channel 4

THE NATIONAL THEATRE'S production of

THE BEGGAR'S OPERA

by John Gay

In the first of a series of joint ventures with the National Theatre, Channel 4 tonight presents the NT's exuberant screen version of 'The Beggar's Opera'.

Richard Eyre, the director of the NT's 'Guys & Dolls', has reassembled many of the cast of that award-winning production, including Paul Jones and Harry Towb, for this atmospheric musical comedy set amongst the gambling dens, ale-houses, whores and scoundrels of last-century London.

See it tonight on 4.

9.00 Tonight

4

UPPER TONYKROW reduced prices from 12.00 to 7.50

RSC Arts Council major new production

CYRANO DE BERGERAC

by Edmond Rostand
adapted by Anthony Burgess

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Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

HEXAGON TIMES

City Office
200 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ
Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

Index 699.7 up 11.2
 T All Shares 80.32 unchanged
 T All Shares 441.11 up 4.48
 (stream estimate)
 T All Shares 21.101
 T All Shares 95.34 up 0.62
 New York: Dow Jones Ave-
 (latest) 1197.52 up 7.62
 Longkong: Hang Seng Index
 888.38 up 16.87
 Amsterdam: Index 142.7 up 2
 Frankfurt: Commerzbank
 Index 960.60 down 0.8
 Sydney: AO Index 644.0 up 12
 Brussels: General Index
 28.34 down 0.27
 Paris: CAC Index 125.0 down 12
 Zurich: S K A Index 285.9 down 0.6
 Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones
 Index 8886.66 down 18.41

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
 Sterling \$1.185 down 20pts
 DM 3.94 down 0.1
 FF 11.84 down 0.025
 Yen 365.75 down 0.50
 Dollar Index 126.2 down 0.1
 DM 2.5840
NEW YORK LATEST
 Sterling \$1.5200
INTERNATIONAL
 ECU 20.576273
 SDR 20.697183

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
 Base rate 9½
 Finance house base rate 10½
 Discount market loans week
 fixed 9½-9¾
 3 month interbank 10½-9¾
Euro-currency rates:
 3 month dollar 10-10½
 3 month DM 5½-5¾
 3 month FF 14½-14¾
US rates:
 Bank prime rate 10.5
 Fed funds 9½
ECB: Fixed Rate Sterling
 Export Finance Scheme IV
 Average reference rate for
 interest period June 8 to July 5,
 1983 inclusive: 9.878 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): am
 \$424.25; pm \$423.75
 \$423.50

New York close \$423.75
 Kruggerand* (per coin): \$436
 \$437.50 (\$287.50-£288.50)
 Sovereigns* (new): \$99.50-
 \$100.50 (\$65.50-£66.25
 *includes VAT.

TODAY

Interims: Bootham Engineers,
 Mount Charlotte Investments,
 London and Lombard Invest-
 ment Trust, Union Discount
 Company of London, Weber
 Holdings.
Finals: Bepak, Centreway
 Industries, Centreway Trust,
 Crosby House Group, G M
 Finch, Hampson Industries,
 Marling Industries, Steinberg
 Group.
Economic statistics: Construc-
 tion New Orders (May), Indices
 of basic rates of wages (June),
 Indices of average earnings
 (May), Industrial and commer-
 cial companies' capital account
 and net borrowing require-
 ments (first quarter).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Bentley Holdings, Hyatt Carlton
 Tower, Cadogan Place, SW1
 (noon).
B. Elliott Group, Glaziers Hall,
 9 Montagu Close, London
 Bridge SE1 (11.45).
English & International Trust,
 117 Old Broad Street, EC2
 (2.30).
Hack Lloyd International,
 Loyds House, Alderley Road,
 Wilmshurst, Cheshire (2.30).
International Paint, 9 Henrietta
 Place, W1 (noon).
MK Electric Group, Chartered
 Accountants Hall, Moorgate
 Place, EC2 (noon).
Millets Leisure Shops, Aber-
 com Rooms, Liverpool Street
 EC2 (noon).
Sumrie Clothes, Berkeley
 Road, Harehills, Leeds (2.00).
Turnbull Scott Holdings, Iron-
 mongers' Hall, Barbican, EC2
 (noon).

NOTEBOOK

Eurotherm International, the
 makers of electronic furnace
 control equipment, have turned
 in a disappointing half year
 with profits down from
 £2.3m to £1.6m. Heavy invest-
 ment has not been matched by
 better demand.
Shield Quilcast, the lawn
 powers and foundries group,
 pretax profits rose from
 £27,000 to £2.4m in the half
 year to the end of last April.

US delegation takes tough line at IDA Tokyo meeting

World Bank fears Americans will leave loan fund short of cash

World Bank officials are increasingly worried that American reluctance to raise its contributions to the International Development Association, the bank's concessional loan arm, will leave the IDA disastrously short of funds even though conditions in many of the poorest countries to which the association lends are deteriorating.

Deputies to IDA governors, from the 33 member countries, are meeting in Tokyo to debate the problem. The talks, which began and finish tomorrow, could be the last chance before the full gathering of the bank and the International Monetary Fund in September.

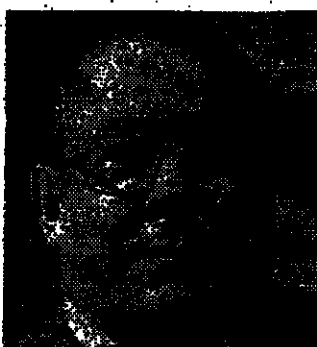
The United States Administration has suggested to Congress an appropriation of \$750m annually for the three

years from mid-1984, the seventh period of the association's existence and called IDA 7. Country members of the bank contribute pro rata to its resources, so this could mean nominal IDA funds falling from \$12,000m for IDA 6 to \$9,000m.

At a meeting in London this week, Mr Munir Benjenk, World Bank vice-president for external relations, said: "If that is the way it's going to come out at the end, the management of the bank would consider it a disaster."

The IDA believes that a minimum replenishment of \$16,000m is needed, and had been pushing for \$20,000m. But it appears that the American delegation at the Tokyo meeting has shown no sign of relenting.

The meeting is the fourth to



A W Clausen, president of World Bank concerned

be held on IDA 7 but is the first to tackle directly the central issue of the size of the replenishment. IDA officials argue that at least \$16,000m is needed to accommodate inflation and because China is now a member.

But American officials have

replied that India could be "graduated" from the IDA on the grounds that progress has been considerable. Although one of the poorest countries by per capita income, it can now raise money on the international markets. India's foreign commercial borrowings are low.

Part of the dependency about the final size of the IDA replenishment stems from the fact that the \$750m a year is the amount the Administration has requested and Congress rarely votes more than the sum asked for.

But bank officials hope that the American position could be primarily a negotiating one, or that other countries will offer more than their normal pro rata share.

The United States share, based on relative size of gross

national product, is 27 per cent. Last year a group of countries, led by Britain, put up extra funds when IDA 6 had to be extended by 12 months because the United States contribution fell short.

The IDA makes loans for 50 years without interest and charges only a service fee. Many of its most needy members in Africa have seen their economies contract over the past 10 years and the World Bank has given a warning that they will continue to shrink for much of the next decade.

But such arguments have failed to sway public opinion in the United States, where the aid lobby has consistently lost ground. It is possible that if the Tokyo meeting fails to agree on the size of IDA 7, diplomatic pressure will be brought to bear on the United States.

Opec orders report on long-term pricing

From Jonathan Davis Helsinki

Oil ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have reactivated plans to develop a long-term pricing strategy designed to eliminate sudden price shocks.

A committee under Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, has been charged with producing an updated report on the feasibility of a long-term pricing strategy for Opec by the end of the year.

This was decided yesterday as Opec's 13 ministers ended a two-day meeting in Helsinki with a widely anticipated agreement to leave prices and production quotas unchanged until at least the autumn.

The ministers failed, however, to reach agreement on the apparently mundane issue of when this is likely to happen, it is considered likely that another extraordinary meeting of Opec will be held in September or October.

A meeting of the oil producers' market monetary committee will be held in Abu Dhabi on September 25, to review market trends.

Dr Otaiba said he expected demand for Opec oil to be between 17.5 and 19 million barrels a day in the last quarter of the year, depending on the reaction of oil companies and oil consumers.

Echoing comments by Shaikh Yamani and other Opec moderates, Dr Otaiba said he expected the present Opec reference price of \$29 a barrel to remain unchanged until 1985.

The idea of a long-term pricing strategy was first raised five years ago, but was rapidly overtaken by the turbulent market conditions which came after the Iranian revolution in 1979.



Otaiba: Production ceiling depends on demand

ceiling until demands for Opec oil exceeded the present ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day.

Although none of the Opec ministers would say publicly when this is likely to happen, it is considered likely that another extraordinary meeting of Opec will be held in September or October.

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Disclosure rule for Lloyd's

By Our Financial Staff

Disclosure of interests in insurance companies owned by Lloyd's underwriting agents is to become compulsory from October 31.

Lloyd's of London is to introduce a by-law to force disclosures as one of the cornerstones of the insurance market's drive for adequate self-regulation, according to Mr Ian Hay Divison, the chief executive.

Lloyd's will also establish next March 31, a public register of the underwriting agents' interests to reveal any potential conflicts of interest.

The by-law is expected to be approved by Lloyd's council on October 24 and it will mean that all underwriting agents will have to show in accounts given to syndicates the details of business with insurance companies where they have an interest to the Lloyd's members whom they represent.

Lloyd's has been trying to tighten its procedures for self-regulation in the light of the recommendations of the Fisher report published, three years ago, and in the wake of a series of scandals which have damaged the market's reputation, especially in the US.

An investigation into PCW Underwriting Agencies has been reported at Lloyd's.

An earlier investigation into PCW, ordered by Sir Peter Green, the Lloyd's chairman, was closed before the Alexander Howden affair came to light.

Sir Peter's term as chairman of Lloyd's ends this year and the speculation is that he will not stand for another term.

The Lloyd's council established a committee yesterday to draft regulations and a constitution with wide powers of investigation.

New ICI group aims at £500m sales

By John Lawless

Imperial Chemical Industries yesterday announced a new business group in specialty chemicals with annual sales of £150m, which are forecast to grow to £500m by the end of the decade.

The formation of ICI Specialty Chemicals - in all but a separate stock issue, a new company with its own board - identifies the approach that the "new ICI" is being asked to take since Mr John Harvey-Jones took over as chairman in April last year.

"Eighteen months ago, we would have been tempted to call it a new division," Dr Brian Smith, an ICI main board director, said.

However, the opportunities to set up in new sectors along traditional lines, with being added to bulk commodities, have disappeared. "The ICI style has been changed," Dr Smith said and added: "The new group's remit is to go hunting."

Essentially, it will not unveil packaged end-products, but will use its considerable research and development resources to solve customer problems in a wide range of industries: from aircraft to toothpaste manufacturers.

By grouping existing interests in the fast-growing by chemicals sectors, ICI has created one of the world's biggest specialty operations.

WALL STREET
Shares up as volume improves

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Wall Street was firm in moderate trading yesterday as the early Dow Jones industrial average rose about nine points to 1198. Gains outnumbered declines by 860 to 500.

Mr Alfred Harris, research director at Stifel Nicolaus said: "Today's market reflects a bit of clearing of the air with the Fed." This involved concern about higher interest rates which, he said, probably would not rise much further.

He also noted that the improvement in bonds was carrying over into stocks and volume was somewhat better than Monday.

Mr Harris expected the market to remain around its present level for "quite some period of time". He said that while the economy had picked up much of the slack had been discounted by the market.

Lockheed was trading at 114 1/4 up 3, General Dynamics was 52 1/2 up 1, Boeing was 44 up 1/4, McDonnell Douglas was 55 up 1/4 and United Technologies was down 1/4 to 69. United Brands was up 7/8 to 23 1/2.

Technology issues showing gains included IBM 121 1/8 up 1/2, Honeywell 116 3/4 up 2 1/4, NCR 16 3/8 up 2/8, Data General 64 3/4 up 4 and Digital Equipment 114 5/8 up 1 5/8.

Underwriting boost for Hogg Robinson

A strong recovery from the Lloyd's underwriting agencies gave a substantial boost to Hogg Robinson's profits last year, but the insurance broker has again made a big provision against bad debts.

Group profits increased from £8.5m to £10.6m on a turnover of £64.4m despite a fall in the first half. The underwriting agencies, which must be divested in four years under Lloyd's new rules, increased their contribution from £1.7m to £3.2m while the mainstay broking business increased its

profits by more than £1m to £7.2m.

But a £1m provision against bad debts has been made for the second year running because of international political and economic uncertainty. Only £250,000 has been written off as irrecoverable and Mr Christopher Price, the managing director, hopes further provisions will be unnecessary.

The improvement in profits has come largely from currency

gains and investment income though there are some signs of recovery in particular markets.

The travel business - Hogg is the second largest travel agent in the United Kingdom - has slipped from profits of £1.7m to £1.2m but Mr Price says this is a result of changed booking patterns and late business is coming through.

HOTEL SALE: Lonrho's Princess Properties International subsidiary has sold the Sir Francis Drake Hotel in San Francisco to hotel interests in California for \$25m (£16.4m).



London & Scottish Marine Oil PLC

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1967 No 1008905)

Issue by tender
 of
 20,000,000
 9½ per cent Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares
 of £1 each
 to be redeemed in 1996,
 at a minimum tender price of 100p

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of £1 each ("the Preference Shares") to be admitted to the Official List. The Application List for the Preference Shares will open at 10.00 a.m. on Friday 22 July 1983 and may be closed at any time thereafter.

Dividends on the Preference Shares will be payable half yearly on 15 January and 15 July.

Copies of the Prospectus and Application Form are available from:

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited,
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 21 Austin Friars,
 London EC2N 2HB.

from the following branches of Williams & Glyn's Bank plc:

11/12 Bennett Hill, 1 Dale Street, 30 East Parade,
 Birmingham B2 5RS. Liverpool L2 2PP. Leeds LS1 5PS.
 156 High Street, 36/38 Baldwin Street, 38 Mosley Street,
 Southampton SO9 5TJ. Bristol BS1 1NR. Manchester M60 2BE.

and from the following branches of The Royal Bank of Scotland plc:

98 Buchanan Street, 78 Union Street, 36 St Andrews Square,
 Glasgow G1 3BA. Aberdeen AB9 8DH. Edinburgh EH2 2YB.

If you are unable to obtain a Prospectus and Application Form you should consult your professional adviser immediately.

Particulars of the Preference Shares are available in the Extel Statistical Services. Copies of such particulars may be obtained from Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited and Cazenove & Co. at the above addresses during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) up to and including 2 August 1983.

The Company has fixed 15 July 1996 as the date for redemption of the Preference Shares. The place of payment of the redemption money and for delivery to the Company of the certificates relating to the Preference Shares will be the registered office for the time being of the Company.

Restrictive practices case may be dropped

Call for changes in SE share rules

By Philip Robinson

The Stock Exchange is being given a chance to avoid putting its rule book through the Restrictive Practices Court. Mrs Thatcher decided yesterday that court action could be avoided if the exchange came up with acceptable alternative rule changes. The case is due to start in five months.

Under the Restrictive Practices Act of 1976, the Office of Fair Trading decided that parts of the rule book represented a restrictive practice.

For seven years, Sir Nicholas Goodison, Stock Exchange chairman, argued before successive trade secretaries that the Restrictive Practices Court was not the place to examine its rule book.

He said he would welcome any other body looking into the way the stock market is governed and suggested either a

Commission or the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

This year, the Government began to listen. Lord Cockfield, the Trade Secretary, let Sir Nicholas know that the Government would listen sympathetically to proposed changes in the rule book.

By that time, costs on both sides had mounted to about £1.5m and the deadline for verbal evidence was nine months away.

The change of heart has puzzled senior Stock Exchange officials. The referral to the court was made under a Labour administration. The exchange hoped that the 1979 Conservative Government would reverse the decision but it did not, and held the line.

Stock Exchange sources said last night that behind the

change of heart lies a desire to maintain the status quo while the Government presses ahead with plans to privatize large sections of the public sector, the most notable being British Telecom, whose 51 per cent public offering could raise £5bn.

The Government may be anxious to avoid any disruption of the market at the moment. If successful, the main thrust of the "OT" case would mean scrapping the agreed minimum commission structure, replacing it with negotiated commissions.

It would also mean that the present single capacity, where a broker is allowed to act only as an agent and a stockbroker only as a principal, would be abandoned.

The effect would mean that inefficient brokers could go out of business and efficient ones

would emerge after a scramble with a larger share of the market.

The effect of removing single capacity would raise the question of the need for a physical market. Shares could be bought and sold in brokers' and jobbers' offices with both acting as agents and principals.

That would also allow in the American investment bankers and brokerage houses and the British merchant banks, all of which have to buy and sell shares through the brokers and jobbers system at present.

When similar dramatic changes happened in America, which now operates both a single capacity and a negotiated commission system, share markets and firms were in turmoil for the first year. It is a point that would not be lost on the Treasury.

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange.

THE WEIR GROUP PLC

(Registered in Scotland No 2834)

10,000,000 10 per cent. Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for all of the above shares to be admitted to the Official List.

The shares were issued as part of the capital reconstruction of The Weir Group PLC which took place in April 1981 and Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited has agreed to place 3,000,000 of existing holders' shares at 103.3p per share.

In accordance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange 300,000 shares are available in the market on the date of the publication of this advertisement.

Particulars of the shares will be circulated in the Extraordinary General Meeting and copies of the particulars may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday, except Saturday, up to and including 3rd August, 1983 from:

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City Gate House
39-45 Finsbury Square
London EC2A 1JA

Parsons & Co.
100 West Nile Street
Glasgow G1 2QV.

APPOINTMENTS

Amex vice president is named

American Express Europe: Mr John Duncan has been made vice president, public affairs and communications, Europe, Middle East and Africa. Brixton Estate Mr H. G. Ashton and Sir Michael Beatham have joined the board. Mr M. J. Verney and Sir John Grandy have retired as directors.

Illingworth, Morris: Mr Maurice Grass has become an executive director.

Associated Leisure: Mr B. B. Wood has been named as financial director in succession to Mr R. H. Elworthy who is to retire as financial director but will remain on the board.

Montagu Investment Management: Mr Jeffrey C. Attfield has joined the board.

The Wind Development Board: Mr Don Lovell has become chairman in succession to Sir Guy Fison, who is the new master of the Vintners' Company. Sir Guy remains a director of the Wine Development Board. Other newly appointed directors are: Mr R. D. Kinahan (John McKibben & Sons); Mr Frederick Stimpson (Eurosport Wine Agencies); and Mr David Butler-Adams (Chenel and Armstrong).

National Magazine Company: Mr David Shields has been promoted from marketing services to group marketing director.

Brazil finally agrees to take IMF medicine

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo

Brazil's announcement at the end of last week that wages will rise by only 8 per cent for the next two years and that interest rates will be reduced has reassured the world banking community that the country has finally accepted that there is no alternative to the International Monetary Fund's austerity measures.

Although there is no consensus that the measures will solve the country's problems, one immediate result has been the statement by Senhor Ernane Galves, Brazil's finance minister, that the country's growth rate will be zero this year.

But the IMF and the government have different ways of defining things and it is generally accepted in Brazil that there will now be a decline of some 4 per cent in the country's products. This comes after a decline in two of the past three years and means that, by the middle of next year, the average Brazilian's income will have shrunk by about 15 per cent in four years.

The anticipated cuts will not affect the economy equally but will hit the industrialized triangle formed by São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Belo Horizonte where more than 80 per cent of Brazil's industrial capacity is concentrated.

Regions such as the North-east, badly affected by drought and the Amazon, site of dozens of government-sponsored development projects will continue to grow.

The São Paulo Industry Federation said that 400,000 industrial workers have lost their jobs in the region in the past two years, reducing the total to 1.6 million, exactly the same number as 10 years ago.

Last month, 15,000 were sacked and there have been 90,000 sackings so far this year. Brazil's industry will be affected in different ways by the measures. Some companies have done well in the past three years as the less well paid, were given wage rises above inflation.

Demand for food, clothing, building materials and lower value consumer goods increased.

Towards the end of last year, one supermarket chain was opening two stores a week in the working class suburbs of São Paulo. Labour is not the main cost for most of Brazil's industry and except for very labour-intensive industry, average costs of about \$2 (£1.30) an hour including social security costs compare with 10 times those in Europe and Japan.

Industries such as the motor, consumer durables and textiles, are more concerned at reductions in their markets as a result of the new measures than by benefits from reduced labour costs, which rarely form more than 20 per cent of their total costs.

The measures have been taken primarily to reduce the inflationary effects caused by the booming public sector. In contrast to São Paulo industry, it has taken on 500,000 workers in the past 18 months.

Lasmo seeking an additional £20m

By Jeremy Warner

London and Scottish Marine Oil, which last March raised £43m through a one-for-three rights issue, is returning to the stock market for an additional £20m to be raised by an offer by tender of 20 million cumulative

redeemable preference shares. The oil company hinted at the time of the cash call on shareholders that £43m would not be enough and that it might return for more long term finance.

The rights, launched at 185p pre share, were given away at a time when the outlook for oil companies could hardly have been worse. But since then the market price of Lasmo shares has forged ahead in a way which would have allowed the company to more than £60m if it had launched a one-for-three rights issue today.

The new preference shares, which will be redeemed in 1986, will carry a coupon of 9½ per cent net at the minimum tender price of 100p.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● Drake & Scull: Record half-time results, together with a forecast that the total dividend for 1982-83 will be at least maintained at 3.25p net are reported by Drake & Scull Holdings, mechanical and electrical engineers. On turnover up from £24.08m to £28.41m, pretax profits rose from £1.93m to £2.08m in the six months to April 30 last. The interim dividend is unchanged at 1.25p net a share.

● Vinton Group: The turnover figure of £19.32m for the year to March 31, published this week by Vinton Group in its preliminary announcement, was incorrect. Actual turnover for the year was £17.74m. This is a 40 per cent increase on the 1982 figure and 75 per cent of turnover was directly exported.

Allied Colloids Group: Year to 31.3.83. Pretax profit, £2.18m (£9.45m). Stated earnings, 28.6p (23.8p). Turnover, £28.4m (£25.2m). Net dividend, 3.05p (2.59p, adjusted).

Siebe Gorman Holdings: Year to 31.3.83. Pretax profit, £12.18m (£9.45m). Stated earnings, 28.6p (23.8p). Turnover, £28.4m (£25.2m). Net dividend, 3.05p (2.59p, adjusted).

Multihex Electronics: Year to 31.3.83. Pretax profit, £1.3m (£1.74m). Stated earnings, 8.4p (12.6p). Turnover, £17.66m (£16.54m). Net dividend, 2.52p (1.875p).

Burnings Group: Year to 31.3.83. Pretax profit, £524,000 (£203,000). Stated earnings, 11.9p (4.4p). Turnover, £243,67m (£243,11m). Net dividend, 4.72p (4.37p).

Crescent Investment Trust: Half-year to 30.6.83. Pretax profit, £123,000 (£132,000). Stated earnings, 1.04p (0.94p). Net interim dividend, nil (nil).

F. Pratt Engineering Corp.: Half-year to 30.6.83. Pretax loss, £47,000 (loss, £873,000). Turnover, £3.61m (£7.28m). Net interim dividend, nil (nil).

Anglovaal Group

Mining companies' reports - Quarter ended 30 June 1983

All companies mentioned are incorporated in the Republic of South Africa. All financial figures are unaudited. Rate of exchange on 30 June 1983: R1.00 = £0.80 £1.00 = R1.25. Development results given are the actual sampling results. No allowance has been made for adjustments necessary in the valuation of the corresponding reserves. Shareholders requiring copies of these reports regularly each quarter, should write to the Secretaries, Anglo-Transvaal Trustee Limited, 295 Regent Street, London W1R 8ST.

Hartbeestfontein Gold Mining Co Ltd

Issued capital: 11 200 000 shares of R1 each

	Quarter ended 30 June 1983	Quarter ended 31 March 1983	Financial year ended 30 June 1983
Operating results			
Gold			
One milled	767 000	766 000	3 019 000
Gold recovered	7 494.78	7 506.80	29 898.34
Yield	9.8	9.8	9.9
Revenue	148.96	156.87	151.85
Costs	89.20	88.72	68.22
Profit	80.76	80.14	85.83
Revenue	115 017	120 164	458 440
Costs	53 073	51 116	199 824
Profit	61 944	69 048	258 616

Uranium oxide	767 000	766 000	3 019 000
Pulp treated	109 289	106 319	431 943
Yield	0.14	0.14	0.14
Financial results			
Working profit - gold mining	R1 900	R1 900	R1 900
Profit from sales of uranium oxide, pyrites and sulphuric acid	6 577	7 343	19 632
Non-mining income	6 583	2 820	17 882
Interest paid, stores adjustment and service benefits	75 104	79 211	296 010
Net royalty payments	415	386	1 461
Net dividend	912	2 322	6 583

Profit before taxation and State's share of profit	73 777	76 523	287 966
Taxation and State's share of profit	34 219	38 317	143 300
Profit after taxation and State's share of profit	39 558	38 206	144 666
Capital expenditure	14 951	15 600	56 248
Loan repayments	257	796	3 182
Dividends	51 520	—	85 120
State loan levy refund	68 728	18 396	144 560
Development	2 309	—	2 309
State loan levy refund	64 418	16 396	142 261

Development			
Advanced	12 030	11 486	47 721
Sampling results on Vail Reef:			
Sampled	1 830	1 726	7 982
Channel width	25.7	21.9	57
Channel value - gold	1 388	1 254	1 279
Channel value - uranium oxide	0.47	0.35	0.40
Channel value	25.58	20.87	22.72

Ore reserve			
The total ore reserve at 30 June 1983, based on a gold price of R15 800 per kilogram, is estimated as follows:			
Tonnage	1 19 940 000		
Stipping width	12.0		
Value - gold	1 353		
Channel value	0.22		
Channel value - uranium oxide	25.58		

Financial			
In terms of the Company's articles of association, the directors' borrowing powers are limited to R50 000 000. At 30 June 1983 borrowings totalled R18 781 000 (1982: R22 072 000) of which long-term borrowings amounted to R15 569 000 (1982: R18 913 000) and short-term to R3 192 000 (1982: R3 159 000).			

Dividend			
Final dividend No. 55 of 480 cents per share was declared in June 1983, making a total of 750 cents per share for the financial year.			
Capital expenditure			
Outstanding commitments at 30 June 1983 are estimated at R29 795 000 (31 March 1983: R39 722 000).			

Pitsoaka Copper Mines (Pty) Ltd			
Issued capital: 54 000 000 shares of 50 cents each			
Operating results			
One milled	788 000	715 000	2 958 000
Concentrates produced			
Copper	25 013	21 635	94 774
Zinc	45 031	39 183	156 614
Concentrates despatched			
Copper	25 815	10 853	89 054
Zinc	46 295	24 618	143 245
Financial results			
Operating profit	R1 000	R1 000	R1 000
Non-mining income	2 917	1 318	9 684
Interest paid	408	446	1 573
Net profit	3 389	1 602	10 871
Loan repayments	4 828	—	4 828
Capital expenditure	4 692	—	5 283
Development	3 749	4 158	18 391

Pitsoaka Copper Mines (Proprietary) Limited (continued)

Financial Despatches, which vary from quarter to quarter, are brought to account at their estimated net value. Operating profit takes into account adjustments following final price determinations on despatches made during previous quarters.

Loan repayments			
During the quarter the Company redeemed the balance of the outstanding 6% Notes.			
Taxation			
No taxation was payable as the Company has an assessed loss.			
Capital expenditure			
There were no outstanding commitments at 30 June 1983.			

State loan levy refund			
During the quarter the Company received a refund of R1 000 (1982: R1 000) on account of the State loan levy refund.			

Development			
Advanced	12 030	11 486	47 721
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During the quarter the Company received a refund of R1 000 (1982: R1 000) on account of the State loan levy refund.			

No taxation or State's share of profit was payable as the Company has assessed losses.

Capital expenditure

Outstanding commitments at 30 June 1983 are estimated at R7 344 000

ATHLETICS: CRAM AND WILLIAMSON SITUATION 'UNTENABLE'

Coach criticizes selectors' delay

By Pat Butcher

The large and impressive entry for the 103rd AAA championships at Crystal Palace this weekend will be overshadowed if the world championship selectors' pre-qualification forces Steve Cram and Graham Williamson into a confrontation with Sebastian Coe in a race that is not even part of those championships. It is still unclear why Williamson and Cram were originally chosen to accompany Steve Ovett in the Helsinki 1500 metres, and then dropped. But it is abundantly clear that no one concerned with the selection changes, under whatever pressure, can emerge with any credit or dignity from the farrago.

Williamson, and now Cram after his impressive win in Nice two nights ago, have a better case for 1500 metres selection than Coe, who has already been selected for 800 metres in Helsinki. But the move suggested to Coe and Williamson by Andy Norman, the England team manager and selector, at



Williamson: 'proved point'

yesterday's AAA press conference was that the pair should now run in the Robinson's Ready Drink Mile, an invitation race on Saturday evening at Crystal Palace, set up for Coe, Steve Scott and Eamonn Coghlan by their common agent, the International Management Group, and sold to United States television. This is the only advice or information on what Cram and Williamson have to do to

ensure their selection that they are likely to get from official sources this week. Nigel Cooper, secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Board, admitted yesterday that there would be no communication with the athletes on selection.

George Gandy, Williamson's coach, finds the situation untenable. "In the interests of Cram and Williamson, a clear statement should be made," he said yesterday. "What are the selectors now looking for? Cram was on his way back from Nice, but his father sympathised with Williamson, who he thought had already 'proved his point'."

Evidently a race with all three athletes still in contention for 1,500 metres would go a long way toward relieving the selectors of the problem that they have put off until the last members of the team are chosen after the AAA meeting next Sunday evening. Gandy's reaction to such a prospect was: "If Cram is willing to run the mile, then Williamson would probably run, too."

The middle distance selections are not the only contentious issues that will have to be decided after the AAA championships. Another inescapable omission is that of Buster Watson for at least the 200 metres. Watson is unbeaten at that distance by British sprinters this year.

There is the usual strong overseas entry for this weekend's championships, and one of the attractions will be Robert de Castella, the Australian distance runner, who is one of the strong favourites for the marathon in Helsinki.

LATEST SELECTIONS: 100m: T. Bennett (Birmingham), 10.8; 200m: J. Bennett (Birmingham), 21.5; 400m: J. Bennett (Birmingham), 48.5; 800m: J. Bennett (Birmingham), 1:55; 1500m: J. Bennett (Birmingham), 4:15; 5000m: J. Bennett (Birmingham), 17:30; 10000m: J. Bennett (Birmingham), 36:00; 20000m: J. Bennett (Birmingham), 75:00; 40000m: J. Bennett (Birmingham), 1:50:00; 80000m: J. Bennett (Birmingham), 3:40:00; 160000m: J. Bennett (Birmingham), 7:30:00; 320000m: J. Bennett (Birmingham), 15:00:00; 640000m: J. Bennett (Birmingham), 30:00:00; 1280000m: J. Bennett (Birmingham), 60:00:00; 2560000m: J. Bennett (Birmingham), 120:00:00; 5120000m: J. Bennett (Birmingham), 240:00:00; 10240000m: J. Bennett (Birmingham), 480:00:00; 20480000m: J. Bennett (Birmingham), 960:00:00; 40960000m: J. Bennett (Birmingham), 1920:00:00; 81920000m: J. Bennett (Birmingham), 3840:00:00; 163840000m: J. Bennett (Birmingham), 7680:00:00; 327680000m: J. Bennett (Birmingham), 15360:00:00; 655360000m: J. 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Granville Stakes likely to launch a new star

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

The King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes is not the only race which will fascinate the crowd at Ascot on Saturday. The Granville Stakes is another with attraction, even though it is confined to two-year-olds who have never run. It is a launching pad for stars of the future. Ten years ago the Granville Stakes indicated that Grundy would be very good. In the intervening years no horse even bordering his class has emerged from the race with credit but this year there is ground for thinking that it could turn out to be a useful barometer once again.

When I was in Kentucky attending the Keeneland yearling sales 12 months ago I wrote that Michael Goodbody had just bought what I thought was arguably the nicest, though not the most expensive colt, in the sale. Soon afterwards a veterinary friend remarked that he would not be surprised if the horse in question never even saw a racetrack. Such is the wide divergence of opinion in racing.

I had taken an interest in the colt in the first place simply because he was the result of a mating planned by my host, Robin Scully, on his Coveley Farm. Unfortunately for Mr Scully he had decided to sell Unity, the dam of the colt, two years earlier when she was in foal to Roberto. Subsequently

the product was offered for sale at Keeneland by Tom Gentry who, apart from being a supremely successful breeder of the thoroughbred in that area, is also renowned for the annual party that coincides with the sale at which the likes of Bob Hope cast their magic spell.

Having paid next to nothing by modern standards for Unity when she was in foal to Roberto, Mr Gentry was rewarded for his vision to the tune of \$1,300,000 when he sold her.

When he bid that amount Goodbody was acting on behalf of Sheikh Maktoum al Maktoum who ultimately named his purchase Tapping Wood. On Saturday the wisdom of his judgment and mine, for what it is worth, will be put to the test in public for the first time when Tapping Wood runs in the Granville Stakes.

Yesterday George Robinson, our Newmarket correspondent, told me that it could easily be vindicated because Tapping Wood has answered ever question that his meticulous trainer, Michael Scoute, has asked of him. But Robinson also warns that Tapping Wood will not have everything his own way because Henry Cecil, who is saddling Keen, who is a full-brother to both Kris and Diesel, and he too goes nicely. Sheikh Maktoum will also

have to contend with a fancied runner owned by his brother, Sheikh Hamdan. This will be Sheikh Hamdan's \$500,000 Keeneland Purchase, I-bin-Zadoun, whose trainer, Peter Walwyn, knows precisely what is required, having also won the race twice since the halcyon days of Grundy with Avernos and Nair.

As the main race on Saturday is concerned there were no surprise absences or inclusions in the list of four-day acceptors published yesterday. A field of 12 is likely because Solford has only been declared list misfortune should befall his stable companion, Carleon, who is Vincent O'Brien preferred choice. Henry Candy has still not decided who will ride Time Charter and after discussing the situation with him yesterday I got the firm impression that he does not expect to make up his mind finally today. All options are being considered very carefully following the very unfortunate accident to Time Charter's regular jockey, Billy Newnes last Thursday.

At Sandown this evening Azara can strike a blow for Time Charter's camp by winning the Twice Times Stakes, while Band can give Sun Princess's trainer, Dick Hern, cause for quiet satisfaction by winning the Brooklands Handicap.

Holmby is looking good for Goodwood

Geoff Huffer thinks he has the answer to next week's Epsom Handicap at Goodwood. Holmby, who has recovered from his rough race in the Derby and won gamely at Folkestone yesterday, Holmby beat Jet Sioux, a 33-1 outsider, by half a length in the Hain Street Maiden Stakes, after which Huffer said: "He'll win the Epsom all right."

Huffer has always thought Holmby high class; but after the Derby, in which he came home with a cut head and ground hind leg after colliding with Tolomeo, he became hard to train. "It frightened him and we couldn't get him right," the Newmarket trainer said.

"He's only 75 per cent now but 'thrown in' with 6th at Goodwood, where he doesn't get a penalty."

The Brighton-based owner, Graham Sanger, admitted to a good bet at 4-1 after his two-year-old Stormchaser landed a juvenile gamble in the Tenterden Juvenile Maiden Auction Stakes. Stormchaser, first youngster to score for the former National Hunt jockey, Bobby

Beasley, now based at Lewis, settled well on the rails behind the leaders before striking for home at the quarter-mile pole. The son of Alwath the 9-2 chance, Record Supreme, by half a length, with Trish-Trash (6-1) a further two lengths back in third.

Sanger, who owns Stormchaser jointly with Beasley and Alwath, said: "He was a real bargain buy for Bobby at 1,900 guineas and has filled out tremendously well. Obviously, he'll be better with some cut in the ground, so we'll give him a bit of a rest."

Spring pastures (11-2) surprised his trainer, John Winter, when defying 9th 7lb in the Romney Nursery, beating a 7-2 shot, Talsame, by a length and a half. "I thought he had quite enough weight but he's tough," Winter said.

Eric Widd's first visit to Ayr paid off in the Alloway Maiden Fillies Stakes when Woe Woo (5-1) gambled in the juvenile Maiden Auction Stakes. Stormchaser, first youngster to score for the former National Hunt jockey, Bobby

British pay \$4.25m for yearling

Lexington (Kentucky) British syndicate paid \$4.25m for a yearling thoroughbred colt and a filly sold for a record \$2.5m during the first day of the 40th annual Keeneland July selected yearling sale.

The British Blood Stock Agency (BBSA), the syndicate which includes the breeder and owner, Robert Sangster, bought a bay colt by 1964 Kentucky Derby winner Northern Dancer, out of Desert Vixen.

The \$4.25m bid equaled the price paid by a Sangster syndicate last year for Empire Glory, a son of Nijinsky II out of Spectacular.

The Aston Upthorpe Stud Farm of England, owned by Sheikh Mohammed Maktoum, of Dubai, expressed the highest interest for a filly by \$700,000 in a successful bid for a bay filly by Northern Dancer out of Ballade. The previous record was set last year for South Sea Dancer, a daughter of Northern Dancer, sold for \$1.7m.

Buyers at the two-day sale paid \$74.3m for 153 yearlings, an average of \$485,718 a horse.



Last post: Sporting Chronicle with Tom Kelly up, will run for the last time on Friday

The punters' bible will be a closed book after a century of prophetic preaching

On Friday evening the presses at Thomson House, Manchester, will thunder and roll on the 32,814th and final edition of the northern racing punter's bible, the *Sporting Chronicle*. When the cover has gone to bed for the last time, after 112 years of tipping, betting forecasts and form guides, the staff will repair to a nearby hole.

There, says the *Sporting Chronicle's* editor, Tom Kelly, a 39-year-old Scotsman, "We shall have a little party, perhaps a wake. A few drinks will be consumed, and a few tears will be shed. Genuine tears, since we are a friendly lot and relationships have always been good."

The *Sporting Chronicle* will die because its owners, Thomson Withy Grove Ltd, can no longer sustain heavy trading losses. In 1982 these amounted to £1.7m, and since 1975, have amounted to a total of £5.8m. More than 300 jobs will be lost within the total workforce of 2,051 at Thomson Withy Grove, and the redundancies will be right across the board, affecting journalists, advertising staff, circulation, printing and transport.

Thus will end the long life of the daily racing newspaper that was born in a small Manchester printing shop in 1871. It was the brainchild of Edward Hulton, the composer who founded the newspaper empire which eventually became Kemsley Newspapers and eventually Thomson Newspapers.

Hulton gave his new paper the title *The Phlegmatic*. But within two years had changed the title to the more prosaic and effective *Sporting Chronicle*. In its heyday as the racers' daily mine of exhaustive information and full racecards, *Sporting Chronicle* had a circulation of 120,000 throughout the country, but this has slumped to the present figure of 33,000.

The reasons, as outlined by Mr Kelly, are easy to understand: competition from the enlarged and the improved racing pages of other daily newspapers, which give a quickly digested basic service, rather than the *Sporting Chronicle's* voluminous detail; a necessarily big cover price of 35p an issue; the high cost of setting in type a specialist newspaper; a decline in racecourse attendance; and the general effect of the recession on advertising.

Over the years of its century-long existence, the *Sporting Chronicle* has won a special reputation as an arbiter in all minor sporting disputes, frequently intervening to mutual satisfaction in arguments between bookmakers and punters.

Sporting Chronicle

Arthur Worsley, 50 years a Manchester journalist and doyen of the sub-editors' table, tells of a legendary character named Bill Wood who was frequently requested to attend sporting challenge matches in a dual role as reporter and arbitrator, and received some weird assignments.

On one occasion he was asked to officiate at a rat-catching contest and set off for the venue presuming that it would be a match between two rats. On arrival, he found, to his dismay and degree of revulsion, that the match was between two men, who sat at one end of a long table with their hands tied behind their backs. At the other end of the table was a sackful of live rats, who were released on a signal, and the contest was decided by the man whose teeth and jaws despatched the larger number of rats as they attempted to run past.

Not merely was Wood asked to judge the contest, he was given a large glove for his right hand, with precise instructions on how to avoid being bitten.

On another occasion Wood was invited to umpire a swimming challenge match between two men across Morecambe Bay. He set off alongside the swimmers in a hired rowing boat, but got into difficulties halfway across, fell into the water and unwittingly caused the cancellation of the event, as the swimmers rescued him and brought him back to land. To this day, as Mr Kelly underlined, the letters page is used as an arbitration service.

Mr Kelly is a product of journalism in Edinburgh, starting as an editorial junior in the sports department of an Edinburgh evening newspaper, developing an interest in racing, and pursuing his career in Manchester through to the editor's chair our years ago. His own future is reasonably secure. He will go to London to take up a new post as director-general of the Betting Office Licences Association.

Good as some daily newspaper tipsters are, the in-depth professionals are to be found in the pages of the *Sporting Chronicle*. Dick Adderley has for more than 40 years been one of the most successful tipsters in Britain, with his daily "Beat the Book" forecasts. Five times Adderley has won £1,000 and gold cup awarded by *Sporting Chronicle* for the country's best and most consistent tipster.

The death of a newspaper is always a moment of sadness for some, heartbreak for others. As Tom Kelly says, the demise of the *Sporting Chronicle* will leave a gaping hole in the world of specialist, deeply-informed racing knowledge.

Keith Macklin

Tennis Teasing taste of Eastern promise

From Rex Bellamy Tennis Correspondent Zurich

The Federation Cup competition, sponsored by the Tokyo-based Nippon Electric Corporation, has appropriately, if temporarily, assumed a strong Far Eastern accent. The last 16 in this women's team championship include China and Japan and almost included Korea too.

The line-up is as follows: United States v Sweden, Yugoslavia v China, Czechoslovakia v Italy or Austria, Hungary v Argentina, Switzerland v Romania, Mexico v Australia, Britain v Brazil, Japan v West Germany.

Yesterday the temperature was 95F in the shade (goodness knows what it was in the open) when two extraordinary spectacles occurred within yards of each other. In one direction the Chinese were beating the Netherlands 6-2, 6-2, and in the other, bare-breasted young women were reported to be sunbathing behind a screen that, unknown to them, was transparent. One says "rude" because, you see, correspondent, unaware of the alternative entertainment, happened to be concentrating totally on the tennis.

Tennis does not matter much in China and China does not matter much in tennis. Yesterday, though, two young ladies in their middle twenties suggested that such generalisations may not be valid for much longer. Yu Liquiao, sporting pale green shorts and an elegantly wispy black headband, beat Marianne van der Torre 6-3, 6-0 in the second string match. Then Wang Ping, a sturdy, tenuous left-hander, who gave nothing away, saved three match points at 4-5 in the second set, and went on to baffle Marcella Mesker and beat her 2-6, 6-5, 6-2.

The United States winners for seven consecutive years, came here with a weak team consisting of Andrea Jaeger, aged 18, and the doubles partnership of Candy Krieger and Julie Rieger. Marianne Navratilova and Chris Lloyd had better things to do. Tracy Austin withdrew so late that an adequate replacement could not be rounded up in time, and Miss Reynolds ("it's a great opportunity to shine") therefore lumbered with the responsibility of playing the second string singles.

Yesterday, she won 6-4, 6-2, against Astrid Sunde, of Norway. Sunde, a tall, thin, blonde, was advanced than her technique. Miss Jaeger won 6-0, 6-1 against Ellen Grindvold, who was chiefly remarkable for flourishing her left arm this way and that, as if punting on the tennis ball.

France, seeded sixth, were beaten by Argentina which was hardly surprising, because the French relied on two teenagers, Catherine Tanvier and Corinne Vanier. Miss Tanvier did her stuff in the singles, but Miss Vanier did not. The Argentine singles players, Ivanna Madruga-Oses and Emilee Rapoport-Longo, were too good for the same French girls in the doubles.

Yugoslavia had to make do without Milica Jausovec, otherwise engaged in the United States, and therefore did well to win a tough tie with Korea. Andrea Temesvari, that strikingly attractive Hungarian, lost only one game to Angela Manber Zimbardo. This was a remarkable achievement considering that after a dressing room fall Miss Temesvari has a hole in the second toe of her left foot, and, until the eve of the match, was so sore that she was unsure whether she would be fit to play. One way and another, it was an odd sort of round.

FIRST ROUND: United States 3, Norway 0; 2-6, 6-2, 6-0; Argentina 3, Zimbardo 0; Argentina 2, France 1; Czechoslovakia 3, Peru 0.

Haworth and Walker triumph

By Richard Eaton

Craig Haworth, the Buckinghamshire teenager who is Britain's third ranked junior, gained himself a job at the David Lloyd school of Tennis at the start of the summer. Whether at the end of this week he still has it is a subject for mirth because yesterday he and Ross Walker beat Lloyd and David Fellgate 4-6, 6-4, 6-0 in the centre court at Devonshire Park, Eastbourne, in Group One of the Prudential County Cup.

Haworth has been very much inspired by the presence alongside him of a world-class player, the import of considerable cost. The youngster was the hardest hitting, and, at times, even the most effective player on the court. The five rubber sets with over Chris Smith and Kevin Hodges and by tea Esca, the holders, were 4-2 ahead against Buckinghamshire, with the former British number four, Robin Drysdale, and a debutant Paul Reekie winning two.

Lloyd, the India rubber man in both physique and temperament, was predictably undaunted by all this. The former Davis Cup man was so used to his partnership with a straight sets winner over Chris Smith and Kevin Hodges and by tea Esca, the holders, were 4-2 ahead against Buckinghamshire, with the former British number four, Robin Drysdale, and a debutant Paul Reekie winning two.

Buckinghamshire, competing for the first time in the top groups and delighted with the exploits of Walker, were plotting to put into operation plan B and plan C to try to ensure that their homecoming has a happy ending. A former British junior, hardcourt champion Keith Gilbert, delayed by commitments in his lorry business, ferries himself into Eastbourne today and even though that is two days late he should enhance the side's prospects considerably.

It also means that Mike Francis, at 40 the oldest man in the group, can be rested today for the vital relegation encounters against Derbyshire and Yorkshire still to come. Francis, who first played county week 22 years ago, is a man impeccably well preserved and well mannered, and is only three years from potting 200 wins for his team. At this level, though, he will indeed need to be fresh to complete them.

WESTBURY 2, WILTON 1; EASTBOURNE 7, WILTON 2; WILTON 1, EASTBOURNE 2.

Catterick Bridge

Draw advantage: low numbers best
2.00 BRADFORD STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £282: 50) (14 runners)
1. 4 ALL SEAT (J. Hardy) J. Hardy 9-11 M. Carleton 14
2. 000 ARAT (J. Hardy) J. Hardy 9-11 M. Carleton 14
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Pentagon to hold big military manoeuvres in Honduras

From Philip Tashman
(NYT) Washington

The Reagan Administration, as a warning to Cuba and Nicaragua, is planning two big military exercises within the next four weeks in Central America and the Caribbean.

Officials said that the exercises, which will involve ground, air and naval forces, would be officially described as routine. They said privately, however, that they had recently been ordered by the White House, and were intended to signal that the United States has the means to stop the shipment of military supplies from Cuba to Nicaragua.

President Reagan has not ruled out the possibility of establishing a military quarantine around Nicaragua at a later date, according to senior officials.

They added that the President and his advisers regarded the quarantine as a last resort if other forms of diplomatic and military pressure failed to persuade the Cubans to stop the shipments.

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Secretary of Defence, has said that a blockade of Nicaragua would require a major commitment of United States forces, and defence Department officials, many of whom oppose such a move, have argued that it would drain American military resources from other parts.

In a speech on Central America on Monday, President Reagan said that more Cuban

Renewed fighting in Nicaragua

Nicaragua has reported fresh fighting deep inside its territory after alleging that Honduras has massed nearly 12,000 US-backed troops along its northern border. (Reuter reports from Managua). The Defence Ministry gave details of new clashes on Monday night, only hours before the fourth anniversary of Nicaragua's left-wing revolution.

Nicaraguan right-wing rebels, described as "freedom fighters" by President Reagan, are fighting a scale of attacks against the Sandinista government. The Defence Ministry said that 27 rebels and one Nicaraguan soldier died in three separate clashes in the central department of Matagalpa and in Zelaya, on the Caribbean coast.

and Soviet supplies had arrived in Nicaragua and this could not be allowed to continue. The Administration has accused Nicaragua of transferring the supplies to guerrillas in El Salvador.

Officials said that the land exercises, which will take place in Honduras, would be similar to joint American-Honduran manoeuvres last autumn, in which United States Air Force aircraft carried Honduran troops to the border with Nicaragua.

Berlinguer seeking new set-up in Italy

From Peter Nichols
Rome

President Pertini of Italy, is due to begin formal consultations with political leaders today about whom to invite to form a new government.

The general opinion is that his first choice will have to be Signor Bettino Craxi, Secretary of the Socialist Party. The Christian Democrats, who remain the largest party despite their losses at the general election last month, have not publicly objected to the prospect of a Socialist prime minister.

At their national council on Monday, Signor Craxi, 40, Minister of the Christian Democratic Party Secretary, did not mention any names. He stated that he would want the formation of a five-party coalition, with the Communists kept distinctly in opposition.

At the same time Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist Party secretary, told his Central Committee that he would oppose the formation of another such coalition which in his opinion had proved inadequate to meet the country's difficulties.

Mystery illness

Madrid (AFP) - Four senior Spanish Army officers, including a general, have died recently of a mysterious "respiratory infection" which has been compared to Legionnaire's Disease, the press reported.



The kidnappers of Emanuela Orlandi, aged 15, the daughter of a Vatican employee (above, right), have threatened to kill her today unless Mehmet Ali Agca, (also pictured above), the Turkish gunman who attempted to assassinate the Pope two years ago, is freed (Reuter reports from Rome).

A special telephone link, with a secret dialling code, was set up for the kidnappers to contact Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican Secretary of State, but no message was received. No firm proof has yet been given that the alleged kidnappers are holding the girl.



Unita attacks in Angola could endanger Britons

By Patricia Clogh

The lives of British security men working in diamond mines in north-eastern Angola could be endangered in attacks planned by Unita, the Angolan insurgent movement, Sir James Scott-Hopkins, a British member of the European Parliament, said yesterday.

Sir James, who had just returned from a five-day fact-finding visit to Unita with three other MEPs, said its leader, Mr Jonas Savimbi, told them he had 3,000 well-armed troops preparing to attack the mines,

which are in a Government-controlled area.

Mr Savimbi, he said, was very worried about the Britons who had been brought in to try and stem smuggling. He was anxious that they should come to no harm.

He said he was planning to warn the Foreign Office and De Beers, the diamond company which still owns a small share in the nationalized mines. A spokesman for De Beers said all was quiet so far in the area.

New names for old

Why Bombay resists tide of change

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

There is a positive passion in India, as in many former colonial countries, to rename roads, places, buildings, and towns.

Curzon Road in Delhi is now called after Mahatma Gandhi's wife. Chowringhee Road in Calcutta is officially entitled Jawaharlal Nehru Road. Marine Drive in Bombay is called on maps, and almost nowhere else, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Road. Benares is called Varanasi, Poona has become Pune, and even Baroda has become Vadodra.

But a move to change the name of the biggest commercial centre of them all is being resisted. Bombay contributes almost a third of the total income tax collected in the country, and half of the customs and excise duty. It provides ten per cent of the nation's employment and 13 per cent of its factory output.

Who would recognize it, the objectors cry, if you called it "Mumbai"?

The first inhabitant of one of the seven islands that make up the present day metropolis was a little-known goddess called Mumbadevi. Fishermen from the Koli tribe, who inhabited its monsoon-green slopes, and whose descendants still hawk their wares around the tarmac and concrete of today, called their home Mumbai in her honour.

When the Portuguese arrived in the sixteenth century and received the right to establish a

trading post there from the local sultan they turned the name to Bom Bahia - good bay.

A century later Catherine de Braganza married Charles II of England, and to enhance her attraction in his eyes brought Bom Bahia with her as dowry. It was short work to anglicize it to Bombay.

In Marathi and Gujarati, the local tongues, the city is still known as Mumbai. Only in English is it Bombay. A local party of Marathi regionalists called Shiv Sena (named after the robber baron who became ruler of the area, held off both the Moguls and the British and so became a local hero) moved that the name be changed officially.

The proposal has received serious backing, but was eventually turned down by the central Government on the ground that the city had risen to world importance as Bombay and so it should stay that way. There the matter rests, but not for long. A leader of the Shiv Sena has promised to continue the struggle. After all, he says, if Peking can still attain world recognition as Beijing why should Bombay do less.

Prisoners swap

Bangkok (Reuters) - China and Vietnam have exchanged detainees, according to the Vietnam news agency. It said 13 Chinese, arrested for intruding into Vietnamese territory, were exchanged for 10 Vietnamese.

Cancún on talks agenda

From John Carrin, Mexico City

In a prompt response to the Contadora group's summit meeting in Cancún on Sunday, the foreign ministers of four Central American countries were to meet for talks yesterday in Guatemala.

The Guatemalan government announced on Monday that the foreign ministers of Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica would meet their Guatemalan counterpart to discuss the latest developments in Central

America, a clear reference to the "Cancún Declaration for Peace" put out by the Contadora Presidents on Sunday.

Nicaragua, the fifth Central American country involved in the regional crisis, was not to be represented at the meeting. Father Miguel D'Escoto, the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, was attending the celebrations in Managua of the fourth anniversary of the Sandinista revolution.

Kissinger selection draws fire

From Christopher Thomas
Washington

Old liberal and conservative foes of Dr Henry Kissinger yesterday assailed his appointment as head of a presidential commission on Central America.

The former Secretary of State, whose views on the region coincide broadly with President Reagan's, quietly disappeared from public view as the controversy flared.

The bipartisan commission has been given a mandate to make recommendations on United States policy in Central America by December 1, but there is little likelihood that any notable shift in direction will be mooted.

Dr Kissinger opposes any cut in United States military aid to El Salvador and would favour a military presence on the Honduras-Nicaraguan border if present American aid to rebels in Nicaragua were to prove untenable.

The flurry caused by Dr Kissinger's appointment came as no surprise, given the extensive controversy he provoked as National Security Adviser to President Nixon and as Secretary of State under Mr Nixon and President Ford.

Mr Richard Viguerie, publisher of *The Conservative Digest* and a leading right-wing Washington activist, said Dr Kissinger "was the nation's No 1 foreign policy official when US foreign policy virtually collapsed, leading to the loss of Angola, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia".

Mr Howard Baker, the Senate Republican leader, was heavy in his praise of Dr Kissinger but Mr Clement Zablocki, the Democratic chairman of the House foreign affairs committee, said the appointment would not help Mr Reagan regain credibility with the American people.

Delay likely on Argentine war report

From Andrew Thompson
Buenos Aires

The report on Argentina's conduct of the Falklands war prepared by a military commission of inquiry, which is due to be completed this month, may be delayed yet again.

The inter-forces commission, headed by a retired officer, General Benjamin Rattenbach, has been investigating the conduct of the military junta and senior officials during the South Atlantic conflict last year. Sources close to the commission have described its preliminary findings as "damning" for former President Leopoldo Galtieri and his two junta colleagues, as well as for Señor Nicanor Costa Méndez, the former Foreign Minister.

According to the leaks, the commission's report could lead to the demotion of General Galtieri, Admiral Jorge Isaac Anaya, and Brigadier Basilio Lami Dozo.

An internal Navy document obtained by a journalist suggests that publication of the report should be delayed. It says that its publication before the next General Assembly of the United Nations, due in New York in September, could weaken Argentina's international position. If the report is delayed in this way, it is likely to be placed in the hands of a new civilian administration. Elections in Argentina are due in October.

● **Perón confusion:** Reports that Señora Isabel Perón, the former President and widow of General Juan Domingo Perón, is preparing a political comeback have sown confusion among the Party's presidential hopefuls.

Señora Perón has been living in exile in Spain, and is now on holiday in the coastal resort of Fuengirola. So far she has not intervened in the party's internal battle over the presidential nomination prior to next October's elections.

Britain has very bad day at bridge

From Keith Stanley, Wiesbaden

Britain had a very bad day in the open bridge championship, losing by 5-15 to a good Israeli side and then being outplayed by an excellent Norwegian team minus 3-20. However, morale has not suffered and at half time in round five Britain led Finland by 32 IMPs.

The highlight of the other matches in round four was the clash between Italy and Spain, two of the leading teams at this early stage. Italy won 17-3 to move into second place behind France.

Round four: Hungary 6, Romania 14; Netherlands 11, Finland 9;

Switzerland 16, Belgium 4; Britain 3, Norway 20; Lebanon 20, Sweden 0; Turkey 10, Israel 10; Austria 8, Portugal 12; Italy 17, Spain 3; Luxembourg 0, Poland 20; France 17, Iceland 20; Denmark 7, Ireland 13; Germany 14, Yugoslavia 6.

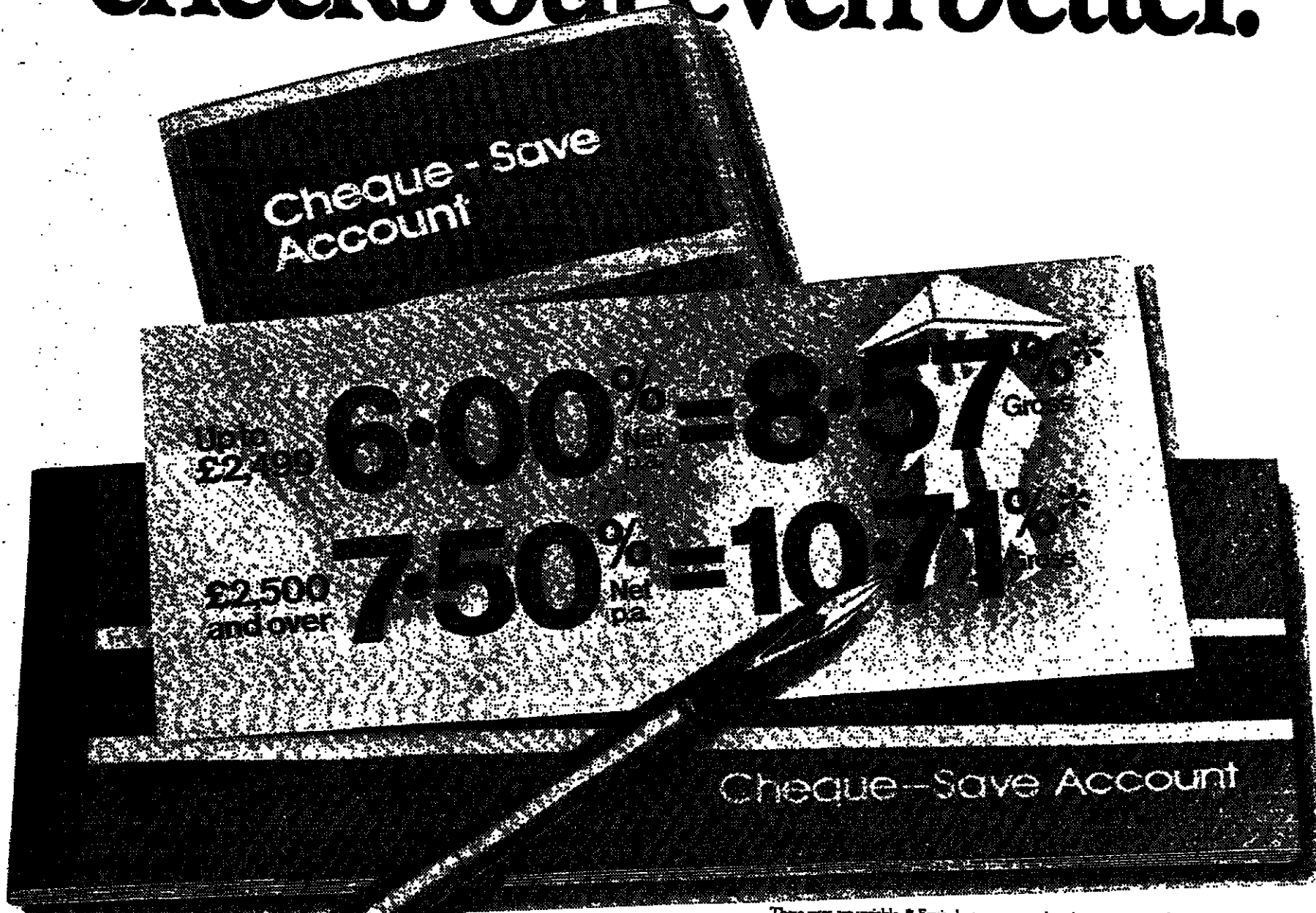
Standings after four rounds: 1. France 69; 2. Italy 62; 3. Norway 58; 4. Switzerland 56; 5. Spain 55; 6. Poland 53; 7. Belgium 50; 8. Israel 50; 9. Lebanon 49; 10. Denmark 48; 11. Austria 43; 12. Germany 43; 13. Hungary 41; 14. Ireland 38; 15. Romania 38; 16. The Netherlands 33; 17. Turkey 28; 18. Finland 23; 19. Yugoslavia 21; 20. Portugal 20; 21. Britain 19; 22. Luxembourg 18; 23. Sweden 15; 24. Iceland 10.

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You can't keep a good car down

1st

FAMILY SALOON FORD SIERRA

Current Sierra prices* from £4974

Car illustrated: Sierra 2.3 Ghia at £8910 with:-

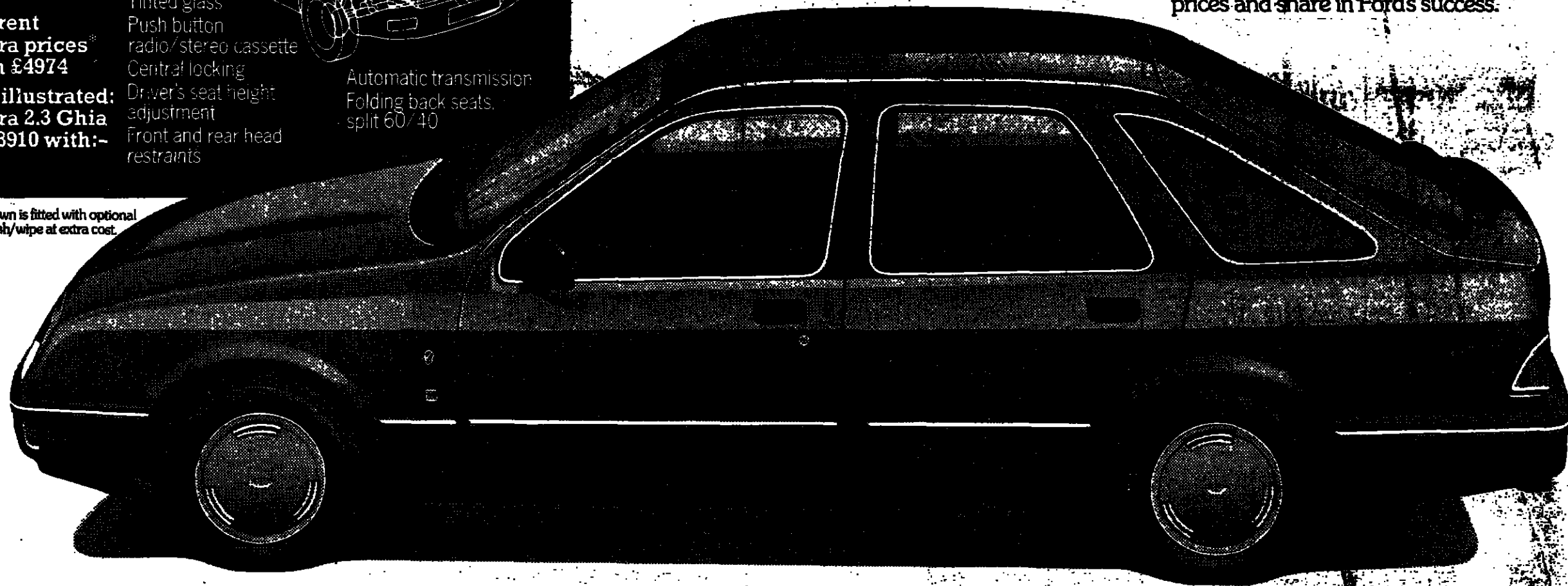
Electrically operated, heated door mirrors
Electric tailgate release
Cut-pile carpet

Tilting/sliding glass sunroof
Electric front windows
Graphic warning system
Halogen headlamps
Polycarbonate bumpers

Tinted glass
Push button radio/stereo cassette
Central locking
Driver's seat height adjustment
Front and rear head restraints

Automatic transmission
Folding back seats, split 60/40

Car shown is fitted with optional rear wash/wipe at extra cost.



Yet again, Ford are top of the charts. Sierra is the best selling car in Britain this year.* Escort, Capri and Granada are the best selling cars in their classes. And more Fiestas have been sold since 1977 than any other hatchback.

To cap it all, this June, the Escort, Sierra and Fiesta were the three best selling cars in Britain. And the Capri and Granada were both top of their class. Again.

All of which is good news for Ford. But how does our success affect you, our customers?

Well, it has had one pleasant side effect. It has enabled us to hold our prices steady.

We've actually had only one small price increase since November 1981, in spite of continuing increases in our costs.

And in the meantime, we've added a great deal of standard equipment to our cars. But you can't keep a good car down forever. By mid-August our prices* will have to go up.

So, if you're planning to buy a new 'A' registered Ford, see your Ford dealer now. You still have a chance to get one at today's prices and share in Ford's success.

1st

SMALL HATCHBACK FORD FIESTA

Current Fiesta prices* from £3389

Car illustrated: Fiesta Finesse with Special Option Pack from £4232 with:-

Radio/stereo cassette
Bodyside stripe
Locking fuel tank cap

Remote control driver's door mirror
Halogen headlamps
Driving lamps with overrides

Tailgate wash/wipe
Adjustable head rests
Centre console with quartz clock
Laminated windscreen
Tilting removable glass sunroof
Four spoke steering wheel

Special trim
Loadspace carpet



1st
MEDIUM HATCHBACK FORD ESCORT

Current Escort prices* from £4082
Car illustrated: Escort GLX at £4576 with:-

1st
EXECUTIVE CLASS FORD GRANADA

Current Granada prices* from £7135
Car illustrated: Granada 2.8 Ghia at £10399 with:-

1st

**MEDIUM
HATCHBACK
FORD
ESCORT**

Current
Escort prices
from £4062

Car illustrated:
Escort XR3i
at £6278 with:-

Low profile tyres
5-speed gearbox
1.6 fuel injected engine

Self-adjusting tappets
Front and rear spoilers
Tailgate wash/wipe
Alloy road wheels
Halogen headlamps

Electronic
warning systems
Multi-function clock
Body coloured bumpers
with overriders
Remote control mirrors

Wheel arch air deflectors
Electric ignition

Car shown is fitted with
optional head restraint
pads at extra cost.



1st

**SPORTS
COUPE
FORD CAPRI**

Current Capri
prices* from £4995
Car illustrated:
Capri 2.8 Injection
at £8306 with:-

7" alloy wheels with ultra
low profile tyres
5-speed gearbox
Sports steering wheel
Tilting/sliding sunroof
6 dial instrumentation
Brake failure
warning system
Tinted glass

Rear seat
belts
2.8 V6 fuel
injected engine
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rear spoilers

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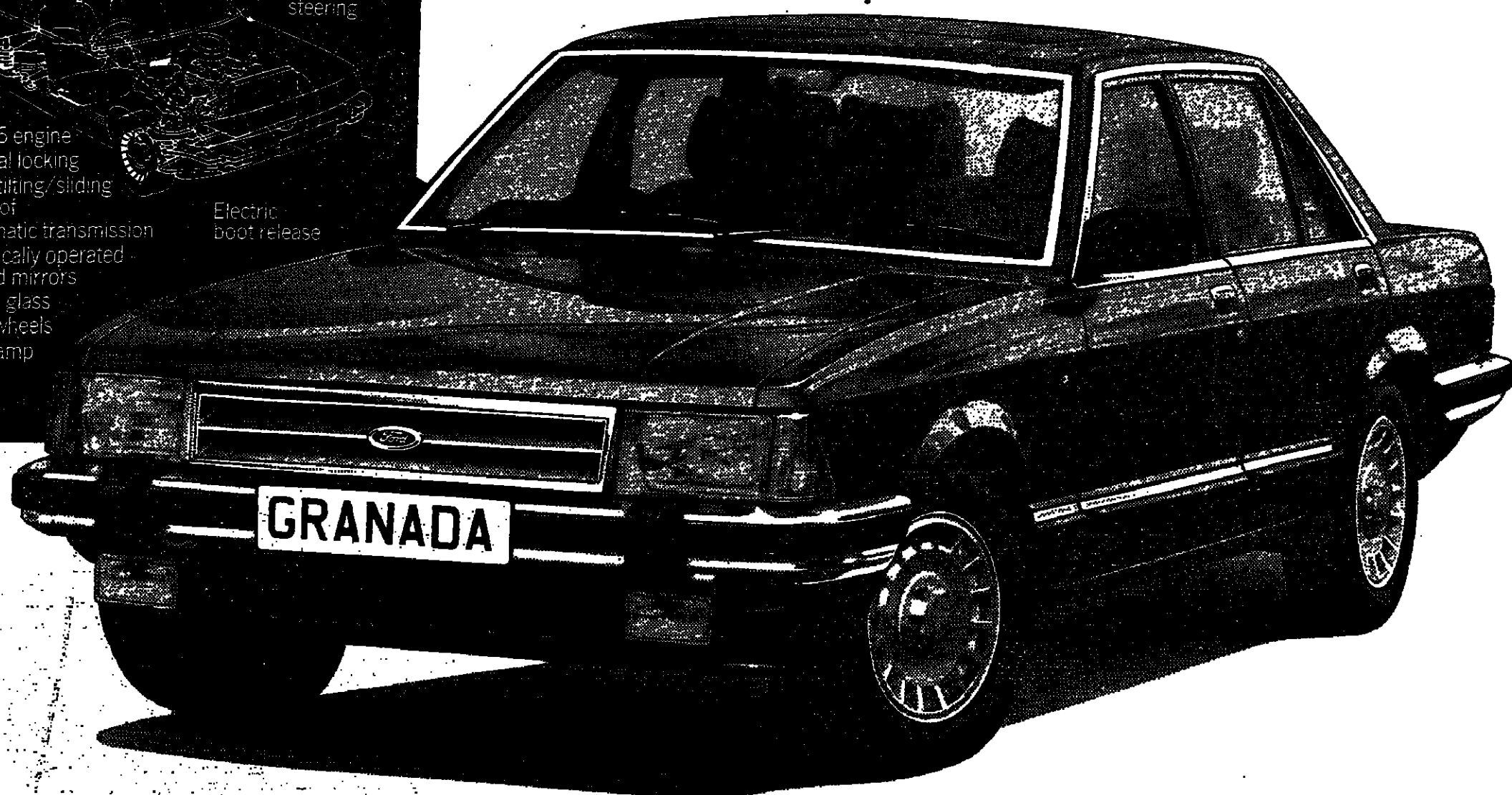
Car illustrated:
Granada 2.8 Ghia
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Power assisted
steering

Electric
boot release

Car shown is fitted with optional
front fog lamps at extra cost.



SPECTRUM

Peter and John each have three children and like Mozart. Jean and Jean both hate thunder and love fudge. These are identical twins, separated at birth, and they fascinate scientists with the insights they provide into heredity and environment. Alan Hamilton and Richard Evans hear the tales of five reunited pairs.

The two of us . . .

When one of his students at the University of Minnesota brought Professor Thomas Bouchard a newspaper cutting, he was intrigued. It was the story of a pair of twins who had been reunited after 30 years of separation, and the coincidences were remarkable. They were extraordinarily alike and they both married not only first wives with the same name, but second wives with the same name.

It was a rare find, and Professor Bouchard invited the pair to the university in Minneapolis for an exhaustive series of medical and psychological tests. He realized that siblings of identical biological origin but entirely different upbringings could provide fruitful research into the overgreen argument over whether heredity or environment determines character.

The publicity surrounding that first case in 1979 brought many more pairs of reunited twins to the professor's door; he has now conducted detailed studies of 36 pairs of fraternal twins and 14 pairs of identical twins, many

of them supplied by an English social worker, John Stroud.

Stroud, an official of Hertfordshire County Council social services department, has reunited 26 pairs of twins separated at birth or soon after, usually as a result of adoption of one or both of the pair. In almost every case the twins have been delighted to rediscover each other.

But after separation lasting as much as 50 years, are twins still as alike as peas in a pod? Even twins raised together can be far from identical in looks, character and temperament. But when *The Times* recently brought together 10 of the pairs reunited by Stroud, their stories were full of parallels and coincidences.

They are a unique group, their circumstances largely the product of the early years of adoption in the 1920s and 1930s when the separation of orphaned, unwanted or illegitimate twins was not uncommon. Nowadays social workers would separate twins only in the most exceptional cases, so the stories of the Stroud twins are a rare record.



When Jean and Jean were reunited in 1981, after 51 years, they found they had been living only 25 miles apart in Essex, one in Harlow and the other in Great Bardfield.

They also found that they had married within six months of each other, to a Robert and a Roland, had their first children within three days, and now have three grandsons and one granddaughter each. Both discovered that they love rich tea biscuits and fudge and hate thunder-storms, measles and spiders.

Jean and Jean were born in Edmonton, north London. Jean One, the elder by half an hour, remained at home while Jean Two, who had been christened Yvonne, was adopted and given the name by her new parents in Enfield.

Jean Two: "I have no idea why I was adopted. Father was a Belgian, and a bit of a mysterious character."

Jean One, laughing: "Perhaps nobody wanted me; they probably thought I was the runt one."

Jean One: "I knew I had been born a



twins, because an old aunt used to tell me that there had been two of us."

Jean Two: "I found the adoption papers carrying my original name. I traced myself in the register of births at Somerset House, and I was amazed to find another entry immediately above mine, with the same surname and the same date of birth. I managed to get that birth certificate, and it proved I just had to be a twin."

Together, they laugh a lot, and joke about who will have the more grandchildren.

Dorrie Breeden knew for as long as she can remember that she had a twin sister named Peggy, but it was only in May last year that they were reunited - more than 53 years after being separated in an east London workhouse.

They were born in 1928 during the depression, their mother an unmarried domestic servant, their father a Scottish merchant seaman. Dorrie, who had fair hair, was adopted within three weeks by a woman who had lost her own daughter and advertised for a similar little girl as a replacement. Peggy was sent to a children's home before being adopted.

After the 1976 law enabling adopted children to trace their real parents, Dorrie started the search for her twin. Different newspapers, television programmes and the Salvation Army were approached, without success. Then John Stroud heard of the quest and put them in touch. Both say they feel they have known each other all their lives.

With Peggy living in Pontefract and Dorrie in Southend, the only big differences between them appear to be due to the



North/South divide. Peggy votes Labour, Dorrie Conservative. "We have got so much in common," says Dorrie. "The only alcohol either of us drinks is a snowball, and only on high days and holidays."

You wouldn't normally pick up the phone and speak to someone you'd never seen or spoken to before for half an hour, non-stop," says Dorrie. "But we did when we were first put in touch. It was just gabbie, gabbie, gabbie," added Peggy.

Dorrie: "The only thing Peggy wanted to know was if I was fat or not? When I said 'yes', she was as happy as a lark."

When Peter Clark and John Watts are either side of a room, they do not strike you instantly as twins. When they are together, they could not be anything else. Their mannerisms are too alike, such as the slowly developing grin when they tell a story or the frown-and-pause before they answer a serious question.

Yet these two middle-aged men met for the first time only two and a half years ago, in November 1980.

Tall, slim and well-groomed but casual, it was easy to pigeon-hole them on first encounter as perhaps doctors or solicitors.

"In fact, I'm the man from the Pru," Peter Clark said with that hesitant smile. "I'm an accountant," added his brother John.

The events that led to their reunion were set in train by Peter's wife Joan, after she had persuaded a difficult husband to let her try. All of which was to add up to a big surprise for John Watts because he had no idea that he had a twin.

The search began with a letter to the vicar of Lambourne, in Berkshire, the parish in which the boys were born. But John's adopted parents lived in North



London. The first real clue to his whereabouts came from a search of the electoral roll at Camden town hall.

But John had moved to a village in Cambridgeshire. By chance, the landlady of the house in which he had lived last seven years before his sister-in-law made her inquiries.

They each have three children. Their tastes are shared in music (Mozart and Beethoven), biographical books, documentary television programmes and gardening as a hobby.

Barbara Herbert and Daphne Goodship are, right down to their individually crooked little fingers, like the proverbial two peas in a pod.

Nicknamed the Giggle Sisters because of their constant outbursts of identical, raucous laughter, they walk, talk, dress and behave as if one. Blue is their favourite colour, for example; both love reading, family sagas in particular, and each buys the same novel at the same time, without the other's knowledge.

The virtually endless list of similarities might seem to suggest the couple having been inseparable all their lives. Instead they were reunited for the first time in May 1979 - almost 40 years after they were born, 12 minutes apart, in Hammersmith hospital.

Their Finnish mother had travelled to England months before the outbreak of war intending to learn English, only to find she was eight weeks pregnant. Within weeks of their birth the two girls were separated and adopted.

Yet when they met on Kings Cross station four years ago it was as though the huge gap in their lives had never existed.

"It was like two friends meeting, as though we had always known each other," started Daphne.

"I was, by chance, standing right opposite the carriage she was in when the train stopped. I just said 'Hi'; it was as cool and calm as that," continued Barbara.

The twins have an uncanny habit throughout a conversation of one starting a sentence, the other completing it, and then, often as not, both saying "yes" in unison.

"We get a mummy feeling, which is getting worse," Daphne observed. "The last time I was down staying with Barbara, she was talking to a friend. I was in a state where I felt as though I was up in the air looking down on myself. It was as though I was up in the air and Barbara was me, talking. It lasted a few seconds. It was uncanny . . . and I didn't like it."

Ask them what they have in common and they are in their element. Barbara went to school in the small Hampshire village of Silchester; years later Daphne and her husband moved to the area and four of their five children went to the same school. They both last moved house in 1976; their halls are the same colour; they have the same furniture; both have gardens with steps going down . . .

Emily Irene Pugh and Alice Sheila Pugh were fanned out to separate adoptive parents when their mother died 10 days after their birth. The nine other children in the family stayed with their father. Emily became Jean Hadley and Alice became Sheila Barrell; they were reunited 16 months ago after 46 years.

Jean: "I wasn't at all happy when we were first brought together. It was the first time that I found out I'd been adopted, and I had grown so fond of my adoptive mother that I hated being told that she was not my real mother."

Sheila: "I always knew that I had been adopted; my new family never made any secret of it. And I always knew that I had a twin. I decided to try and trace her after seeing a TV programme about twins."

The two bear little physical resemblance, and have found few common traits, apart from a strong dislike of sewing. Jean is married with children, Sheila is single.

Jean: "Sheila is much more placid and sedate than I am, but I'm sure she has got a lot cheekier since she met me."

Sheila: "I have become a lot more confident since I met Jean."

Chain mail under the microscope

A magnifying apparatus has been turned out to the magnificent Anglo-Saxon helmet from York's Coppergate site, which last July was subjected to computerized tomography (a medical X-ray technique) on the body scanner in the local hospital. This time the object was to examine the curtain of chain mail that hung from the back of the helmet to protect the wearer's neck.

The rings are only a few millimetres in diameter, and the York Archaeological Trust was anxious to find out how they were made.

There were, it was found, two kinds of rings in alternating rows. The first were made by bending a short length of iron wire into a circle, flattening the ends and punching a rivet hole through, which was then closed with a minuscule rivet. The problem with



these rings was that the metal on either side of the rivet hole was very thin, and tended to snap.

The second kind of ring was more sophisticated: the ends of the wire were overlapped and then forged together, giving a scarfed joint of great strength which is difficult to detect even with the X-ray photographs enlarging the rings to hundreds of times their actual size.

The helmet itself has become the cause of a local controversy. It is at present at the British Museum, where it is undergoing various

analyses and some conservation treatment; since the York City Council has gone against expert archaeological and museological advice in insisting that the helmet be displayed in the Castle Museum, just outside the medieval city wall, the BM is charging it for the work done to make the piece displayable.

Cast iron

Another piece of ironworking research is reported from central China, where a number of stack-casting moulds and kilns in which the moulds were made have been excavated. In stack-casting, moulds are piled one above the other, and the molten iron trickles down from the "gate" at the top and fills up the moulds from the bottom. The spare metal that solidifies in the runners and sprues leading to the moulds is then broken off and the objects cleaned for despatch and use.

The Chinese used a "white" cast iron, high in carbon, and thus very hard, and consequently needed to keep the runners and sprues as narrow as possible to avoid enormous effort in breaking off the implements themselves. They accomplished this by heating the moulds in a kiln, and pouring in the molten iron while the mould was still hot.

The archaeologists at Wenxian in Henan, on the Huang-he River cleaned sets of the moulds of 2,000 years of dirt, relocated them with a protective layer of straw mud, and then heated them.

In the first experiment they were kept at a temperature of 300° centigrade for five hours before the molten iron was poured in. The resulting castings were found to be of low quality, with large holes and excessive shrinkage. Next, the moulds were heated to 600° centigrade for six hours, then allowed to cool to 300° before the iron was poured. All the castings were of high quality except a set of key wedges, which were quite thick, and could apparently have done with a bit more heat.

Another interesting discovery at Wenxian was a master mould: from which as many as 10,000 copies could have been made before the

master showed serious wear. Assembly line production has a longer history than we think.

Phosphorus clues

The remains of prehistoric and later buildings can be confusing palimpsests of postholes: how can we work out the plans of the former structures and tell what they were used for?

One answer recently suggested is to sample for organic phosphorus: this is deposited within a living site by the gradual build-up of plant debris, food remains, faeces and urine. At the Romano-British farmstead site of Cefn Graeanog in Gwynedd, North Wales, J. S. Conway of the University College of North Wales at Bangor took soil samples at one-metre intervals from the floors of the excavated huts, and also from neighbouring fields, and then measured the total phosphorus content. The "contour maps" showing phosphorus levels were then subjected to the statistical manipulation of Trend Surface Analysis, which examined the variability in phosphorus distribution.

In one building the occupation was found to be confined to the central portion, suggesting beds or benches around the walls, and also indicated the location of the doorway. In another, a high level of phosphorus across the middle suggested two animal stalls, with a central drain down which animal urine flowed. A low level at one end is seen as the site of a manger which would prevent the animals trampling and evacuating there. A third building had two hearths marked by high phosphorus levels.

Occupation of buildings in general led to high phosphorus, while yards had low levels: even where functions cannot be as well documented as they were at Cefn Graeanog, postholes and phosphorus together should make the definition of ancient buildings much easier.



Lice on ice

One of man's less welcome cohabitants, the body louse, has been identified from a site in Greenland. Recently lice were divided into two species, the head and body louse (with suggestion that the latter may have evolved from the former as clothing was invented), and although head lice are known from Egyptian mummies, from prehispanic Peru, and from a palaeoindian site in Utah, remains of the body louse have rarely been found.

The specimen from Kilaesarfik, probably the Sandnes of the Viking sagas, is unlikely to have lived alone: one parasitologist earlier this century recorded a total of 10,428 lice from a single shirt, and Thomas A. Becker's hair shirt after his murder was reported to be heavily infested.

Head or tales

A little matter of a quarter of a million years is causing some disagreement among students of the earliest inhabitants of Europe. A recent suggestion that the famous, almost complete, skull from Tautavel in south-west

France was much older than first thought has caused much Gallic satisfaction. Two methods of measuring the behaviour of electrons trapped in a calcite lattice, known as thermoluminescence (TL) and electron spin resonance (ESR), have been used, and the Franco-Japanese team led by Yuji Yokoyama have claimed that the Tautavel skull dates to at least half a million years ago, and perhaps to as much as 700,000 years. In contrast, our own Swanscombe Skull from Kent, in the Natural History Museum, is thought to be a mere 250,000 years old.

Unfortunately for the entente cordiale, some scientists think the Tautavel skull is only about the same age as Swanscombe, and some of them are British. Dr Ann Winde, a TL specialist at Cambridge, has reviewed the conflicting claims, and points out that the earlier set of TL and ESR results would indicate a date of about 200,000 years for a travertine just above the archaeological deposit. The new method of ESR dating used by Yokoyama and his associates involves heating the sample, and not everybody agrees that this is a good idea; nor does the dismissal of one set of TL dates as too young (compared with their new measurements) by Yokoyama's team bring agreement. As Dr Winde notes in a recent review for Nature, "Dating of European Middle Pleistocene hominid remains is a highly controversial affair, and an emotive issue."

Dating pottery

Thermoluminescence (TL) dating has been producing interesting results, and in this case agreement with other methods, from the other end of the Old World. Dr Wang of the Shanghai Museum and Z. Zhou of the Shanghai Industrial Hygiene Institute, have applied the method to ancient Chinese pottery and compared the ages obtained with those from radiocarbon dating, which is highly accurate for samples less than 10,000 years old. Pottery from the early rice-growing village of Homobu, near Shanghai, produced TL dates between 5,000 and 6,500 years ago, compared with radiocarbon dates of 5,400 to 6,200 years ago. One of the earliest pottery-making sites in China, at Zengpiyao in Guangxi Province, yielded TL dates of 8,000-

9,000 years ago and carbon dates of 7,700-9,900 years. The TL dates were obtained using what is called the "fine-grain" method, but as a check samples from Zengpiyao were also dated, using the TL "quartz inclusion" technique, which measures larger pieces of quartz temper from the pottery fabric. This method gave seven dates ranging from 7,000 to 10,300 years ago.

Wang and Zhou conclude, reasonably enough that satisfactory dates can be obtained from TL alone.

Flints problem

TL dating, this time on flint tools, has cleared up a chronological problem in Dorset, on the early habitation site at Hengistbury Head on the south side of Christchurch Harbour.

Two periods of occupation have been identified by archaeologists working there, and the Oxford TL laboratory (whose director, Dr Martin Aitken, has just been elected FRS) has produced dates averaging 12,500 plus/minus 1,150 years ago for the earlier, Palaeolithic occupation, and 9750 plus/minus 750 years ago for the succeeding Mesolithic. Both occupations were of hunters, living in the open.

Antler combs

It seems that Roman and medieval craftsmen preferred to use antler rather than the more available bone for making small objects such as combs, because antler was much tougher. Experiments using an Instron 1122 table testing machine, usually used for industrial details, have shown that antler is 30 per cent more flexible than bone while being equally strong, and takes 2.7 times more energy to break. Antler combs were made with short toothed sections fastened side by side in between two plates, not for ease of replacement when some teeth broke, as had been suggested, but because only short sections could be made with the teeth cut along the grain rather than across it; antler, like bone, is much stronger and more flexible in the direction of the grain.

Norman Hammond

moreover... Miles Kington

Mirage at the bottom of the garden

If a journalist starts an article with the words: "In this current, unending spell of hot, dry weather," it is a very good guarantee that between the time he writes the words and the time they appear in print, the weather will break and Britain become cool, wet and unendingly grey again. As we need the rain, though, I think it right to usher in a wet spell by using those very words.

In this current, unending spell of hot, dry weather, gardeners need different advice from the usual tips about watering and hoeing. It's all very well telling them to throw washing-up water on the garden, but at a time when we are eating cherries and chieving cucumbers for every meal, there isn't a great deal of washing-up water around. So, here are a few real-tips for hot-weather gardeners.

Cactus, Yucca etc. Now is the time to root out rain-loving plants from your garden and replace them with desert growths such as cacti. The eight to ten foot high ones are the best, as they give a great deal of shade and flower delightfully every 30 years or so. They need no care or attention from gardeners: to put it another way, you can sit back in a deckchair reading a novel and when asked why you are not gardening, as you said you would, you can say: "On the contrary, I am engaged full-time in giving my succulents just the treatment they need."

Seeds. You have probably seen film on television of the Australian desert or the South African veldt full of brilliant flowers and then heard David Attenborough saying: "It only requires one shower of rain to turn an apparently empty desert into something like Kew gardens overnight." Now is the time to sow those flowers. Send up to the BBC Natural History Unit, saying: "West Please rush me a giant packet of David Attenborough desert seeds which lie dormant for many years and then grow full-size overnight! I have paid my licence fee, and bought his book."

Garden hoses. Hoses are only illegal at the moment if used for water. They can also be used quite legally to create a wonderful fairy-light effect. Thread them through your trees, winding electric cable around them and dangling light sockets at intervals. Turn them on at night, and hey presto - you have your own outdoor restaurant, just like that wonderful one you ate in one night in Ibiza and the children were so ill the next morning. Slip on the record you bought at the same time you know, the one which you gave the band to sign, personally and which has been under the stairs since you got back from holiday.

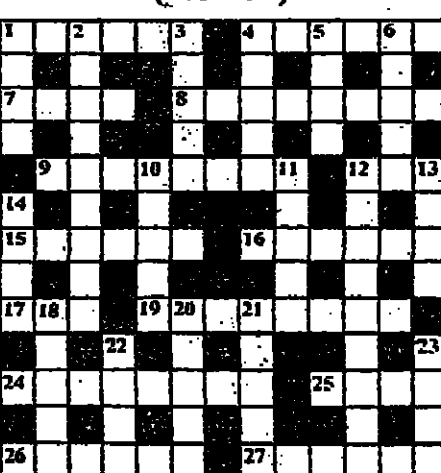
Grass. In many parts of the world such as Africa and the USA lawns have been replaced by picturesque, easy-to-tend stretches of sand. Simply buy sand and spread it over your lawn, creating a novel, truly equatorial vista. For added authentic effect, half-bury broken Roman columns, bleached antlers, or rusty relics of some long-forgotten battle. If your garden is big enough, you may even be lucky enough to have your own mirages. There is nothing quite so delightful on a hot summer day as crawling on hands and knees along your sandy garden, croaking: "Water, water!", then going indoors to make a jug of Pimms.

Drinking holes. This unending spell of hot, dry weather is very cruel on wildlife: remember to leave out a large bowl of water for any passing hyena, camel, vulture or desert fox. If at night you should hear a commotion or scuffling round the water, stay indoors and leave well alone. Animals do not always recognize their benefactors in the dark.

Palm trees. Palms do not generally grow well enough in Britain to produce edible fruit. Better and quicker to buy a few coconuts and leave them lying half-hidden round the estate. If you miscalculate your crawl through the garden and become genuinely stranded through heat and exhaustion, before you get to that Pimms you may well be grateful for a life-restoring draught of coconut milk.

Last German tourists. German travellers are generally more intrepid than the rest of us, and some experts say that no stretch of sand is complete without at least one parched citizen of Hamburg. In my experience, though, they are more trouble than they are worth, as they usually bring their family to stay later, in gratitude for being rescued.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 107)



ACROSS: 1 Porray (6) 2 Inefficiency (6) 3 Beullen (4) 4 Engrave (5) 5 Uncompromising policy (4,4) 6 Gratuity (3) 7 Glowing coal (6) 8 Stretch tight (6) 9 Perplex (3) 10 Enraptured (8) 11 Calm water (8) 12 US coin (4) 13 Accent (6) 14 Messenger (6) DOWN: 1 Rush (4) 2 Litter container (6,3) 3 Twist (5) 4 Stone worker (5) 5 Distinctive air (4) 6 Jewish minister (5) 7 Mourful chaat (5) 8 Additional (5) 9 Custom (5) 10 Yearn (4) 11 Coral bar (4) 12 Willow tree (5) 13 Task (5) 14 Royal house (3) 15 Beat (4) 16 Low dam (4)

SOLUTION to No 106: ACROSS: 1 Elapse 5 Frim 8 Alder 9 Crumple 11 Langlauf 13 Snip 15 Misanthrope 18 Lank 19 Demented 22 Outrage 23 Skimp 24 Ort 25 Tandem DOWN: 2 Laden 3 Per 4 Encouragement 5 Pout 6 Impinge 7 Fault 10 Expo 12 Lamb 14 Laps 15 Monster 16 Alto 17 Adopt 20 Twine 21 Dart 23 Sin

WEDNESDAY PAGE

ALAN FRANKS' DIARY

A blow-out in the Morgan

It's time last year I was having exactly the same as Morgan Prewitt's birthday party. I ignored advice then, to all our and must not repeat error this Saturday. Imperative has heightened (you only to compare the 1983 with the 1982 model to w that), but I have no confidence my resolve. More about Morgan in I can steel myself to describing indescribable.

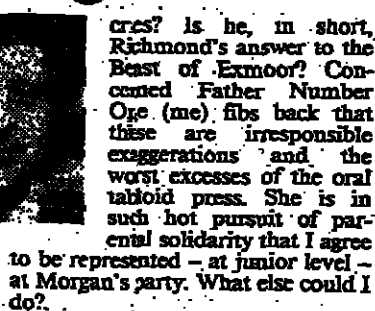
far greater moment is the fate of Mr Heaseman from Number 27 you may remember, was dead hence to Africa to be eaten cannon balls. He looks the nation to be honoured with the paragon of his flesh was Swiss-d. Something has clearly gone with the scheme, for there is H. now, walking down the road h his Safeways bag, apparently is the worse for his experiences in Dark Continent. He looks the ne as ever, clanking along Pelham post-fashion, invisibly supported in the sky. I point him out to my ally Reliable Source, who is momentarily thrown for the first in her little life. She will come with an explanation soon. I have doubt.



ow then: Morgan Prewitt. The variable say - as they always will fat people that he is a gluttonous, but I know plain good when I e it. One should of course feel sorry for boys only in their late fives to have been born straight into a life crisis, but I am afraid my sympathy goes to the other children who are victims of his uncontrollable rages - or Morgasms as they are called hereabouts. His other, would you believe, is a model and has gained the family monopoly on elegance, leaving nothing but obesity for her first (and si) born. Of the father little is known, save that he is an absentee as well as a glutton. Diamonds in tight public circles. Diamonds in South Africa are often mentioned when his name crops up, and is true that he once harangued me idly in the school playground for suggesting that the MCC should not be that country. Easy to see where Morgasms come from.

her Switzerland is not starving as papers say, or it is a nation of se gourmets. My daughter now the Mr Heaseman was taken out the big kettle and sent home cause she was too stringy. Some ngs are so simple, and it is with if that we can now close the woman File.

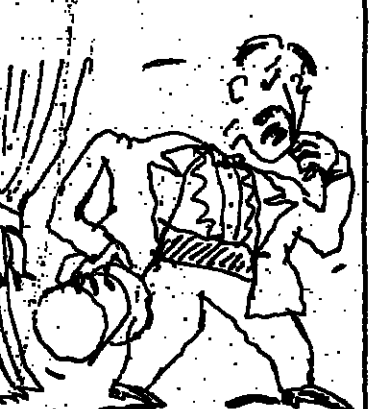
Prewitt File, alas, stays open. Mous Mother Number One (only only moved in) comes round and us to know the following is that Morgan's party piece is ing on small girls' heads until y cry? Does he really tear up the jury's paper tricks until he, too,



concerned Mother Number One uses the stakes by coming round again and "offering" (her words) to take my children and hers to the wretched Morgasms if I in turn pick them all up afterwards. With such "offers", who needs bailiffs?

Saturday 17.30 hrs. House of Prewitt's and keeping my side of the bargain. It is worse than I had feared. The star of the show is in mid-Morgasm, and the supporting cast - the mother, the au-pair, the guests, the guests' parents - are all distraught. I learn that Morgan has surpassed himself this year by feeding a slim Ming vase into the sink disposal unit and melting two of his father's Francoise Hardy LPs against the immersion heater. I look around the room for Petrusella's box, but in vain. They are confined to barracks after having destroyed their Suzuki violins beneath the wheels of the Volvo Estate. A pity really, since they and Morgan deserve each other. Next year perhaps. The birthday boy is a blur of Marxist influences: a huge plastic breastplate à la Tamburlaine, masking the expense account (sorry, glandular midriff, and in his hand a black metal thing that is almost certainly an Armalite. As for his face, imagine Caligula after a rough night and you have the picture.

With his free hand he is clawing at the innards of the confetti's suitcases and searching the clever little paper devices in his fist. All the while he is chanting some sort of battle mantra, which sounds like "Ezzy pecky Japanecky!" Exit conjurer in tears.



Memo to self: Book 1984 holiday to coincide with Mr Prewitt's seventh birthday party. Better still, delegate child collection to Concerned Mother Number One.

The message to Mary Chamberlain from some of the Fenwomen whose lives she chronicled eight years ago was short and to the point: "Show your face in this village again and you'll be lynched!"

In 1973 Isleham was a welcoming place. She had moved there from the city to buy a little land and "drop out with hens and goats." She ended up writing a classic. Her portrait of village life was the first book to be published by the Virago feminist imprint.

Isleham was an untidy village on the edge of the Fens. A landscape of flat land and hard lives. In Mary's eyes there were no roses round the door, or honey for tea.

At the time Akenfield was enjoying popularity and coloured the city-dweller's view of the country life. But where were all the women in Ronald Blythe's book? The chapters were mostly devoted to men: there were the craftsmen, officers and gentlemen, the orchard men - even God. Mary determined to redress the balance. The idea of Fenwomen - the feminist antidote to Akenfield - was born.

"History is as much about women as it is about men," she wrote, bringing up a family on nine shillings a week as about men's deeds and diplomatic decisions. Over two years, with the aid of a tape recorder, she made history out of women's voices. She disguised the names of the women whose lives she recorded in detail, and changed the name of the village to Gisle.

Mary talked to three generations of women who told stories of marriage and childbirth, washing and cooking, gleaning and weeding, stretching back more than 150 years. Their own feelings that their lives were less important than those of their husbands made her only more determined to set down their stories.

The older women talked about their girlhood. With little brothers and sisters to care for, they started early. The little girls talked about growing older. They wanted to be nurses, hairdressers, mothers. The younger women talked about sex. That's what caused Mary Chamberlain's love affair with the village to turn sour.

A few days before publication, while the book reviewers were preparing favourable phrases - "strong and moving" (Sunday Times), "solid social history" (Times Educational Supplement) - two men visited the village. Mary, who had moved to a teaching job in Ipswich, was back showing friends around.

"One of the men pulled out a copy of the book and asked me if I'd seen it. Seen it? Of course. I wrote it." That was that, a quote and a picture of a smiling Mary, book in hand.

Next Sunday, under the headline "Why Mary Unveiled a Village's Love Secrets", and "There'll be Red Faces Down on the Farm When This Book Comes Out", the News of



Mary Chamberlain in Isleham eight years ago, before the storm broke. Feeling still runs high, but many would welcome her back.

the World printed the sexual extracts from Fenwomen.

"We used to make love, before we was married, in front of the fire at his parents," recounted Petula Fryett. "I always used to spend the weekends with him and after his parents had gone to bed on a Saturday night, we'd do it then. It was nice and cosy, kind of romantic really. But now well, we go upstairs, and it's just bang, bang, bang and over with. Sometimes I wish he'd take me out to a meadow

somewhere, and we'd do it there." With confidences like these exposed, and the identity of the village revealed, Isleham turned on Mary. "The anonymity I had promised the women was shattered, and one local paper spent the best part of a week trying to track down the people who had spoken so frankly about their sex lives.

"They picked on a married woman in the village who's real name was Petula - but she of course had nothing to do with the Petula in

the book." While this game of who's who (or who's sleeping with whom) was going on, the villagers felt betrayed. "They saw my picture in the paper and assumed I had made thousands of pounds from selling their stories to the News of the World. In their eyes I had done it to sell more copies of my book. I had exploited them, not the paper."

She called a public meeting immediately to put her case. Tempers were high and the older people who had been outraged by the sex in the book sat with arms folded in the front row. "We're not reading that filth," said one. Others were peeved that they had not been mentioned.

"What moved me most was the attitude of Petula's husband. He had suffered more than most from teasing, particularly as the fictional Petula had remarked that they no longer had sex very often. Yet he stood up to defend me, and his speech turned the meeting right round."

Since then Mary has been back only once - quietly, to see friends. But this week, to coincide with the paperback publication of Fenwomen, she was to have returned to meet some of the women she had interviewed for the book. Until that message about lynching.

"The feeling in the village is still high after all this time," the postmistress told her. "There isn't much of a welcome here."

But providing she stays clear of the post office, that isn't true. "I was proud of Mary and the book," said

Wendy Davies, who was pictured on the cover of the original Fenwomen. "So was everyone else except for some old folk who still haven't forgotten the scandal. Even though the names were changed, we could identify nearly everybody in the book, but in a small village like this we all know everyone else's business anyway."

The real Petula said: "Please tell Mary we'd love to see her. Whatever happened wasn't her fault." "I have nothing against Mary," said Reg Watson, who was photographed reading the book above the caption "We had our pick of the girls" in the News of the World.

"I'd buy her a drink if she called in here," said one of the regulars at the Crown, who believed she would have got better stories from talking to the Fenmen.

Only in the post office does resentment appear to linger. The postmistress bore the brunt of the adverse publicity and she is curt: "The book was intended to be anonymous and it wasn't. That's all I've got to say."

But for most of the villagers, from the district nurse to the woman who gets up at dawn to pick flowers for the London markets, Mary the exploiter, Mary the exhibitionist - as a letter in the Cambridge Evening News called her - is forgotten. But Mary's former neighbour would be sure of a warm welcome.

Deirdre Fernand

Fenwomen by Mary Chamberlain is published by Routledge & Kegan Paul, price £4.95.



Left: how the News of the World saw Mary's book and, above, Mary today, still with friends in the village.

FIRST PERSON

A deep-rooted fear of all things medical has always prevented me from paying much attention to the National Health Service versus private medicine debate. But having fallen victim to the chronic bad press the NHS so lavishly receives, I decided a long time ago that, in the event, private medicine was probably the lesser of the two evils.

I have no criticism to make about private medical care. My three experiences of private hospitals were no better and no worse than I expected. But a recent and sudden encounter with the NHS revealed to

me that the abattoirish image under which it toils may not necessarily be the whole picture.

A few weeks ago circumstances forced me to consult a general practitioner under the NHS. The bleak and outdated conditions of his surgery, which he runs entirely single-handed, is a dreadful and damning indictment of the health service. But the doctor was sharp and wise, and he diagnosed by instinct and experience rather than by modern medical technology.

He deemed the matter urgent, though not an emergency, and telephoned Charing Cross Hospital for an immediate appointment. There was a time lapse of about an hour between leaving the surgery and seeing the doctor at Charing

To the NHS, with thanks

Cross. So much for the myth about interminable waiting lists, queues and delays on the NHS.

The official clinic was over by this time and I saw the doctor in what, presumably, was his lunch break. I immediately confessed my neurosis about doctors, hospitals and all their associations - a problem many a private doctor has treated with barely concealed disdain. But the attitude of this doctor was one of total understanding.

The problem was an abdominal tumour whose existence I had refused to acknowledge and which had now grown to Guinness Book of Records proportions. I should have been admitted immediately, but the doctor appreciated that I had left an unattended dog at home, as well as

much urgent journalistic business and other commitments, so it was arranged that I should return at 9 pm.

I can barely tolerate sickness in myself and I could never be a witness to illness in others and I knew I would crack up completely in a hospital ward. Before I returned that evening I had already decided to hook my house, if necessary, and ask the consultant to attend me privately. In consideration of my problem, however, I had been assigned a private room and bathroom. So much for the myth about impersonal conveyor-belt treatment on the NHS.

None of my whines (no visitors, for example), were treated with the contempt they deserved. At all times the doctors and nurses were

enormously and consistently tolerant, patient and kind. The operation took place after two days of promptly executed tests.

The tumour was found to be malignant and will necessitate further surgery. I have now had time to ponder all the alternatives but I have chosen to return and continue treatment at Charing Cross.

I recognize my great fortune at living in the area covered by Charing Cross, a modern and largely unimpeachable hospital, and my even greater fortune at falling into the hands of particularly sympathetic and caring as well as skilful team of doctors. I doubt whether my experience is unique and it is certainly worth recording in defence of the NHS.

Anna Kythreotis

Penny Perrick meets a dissident's brave wife

Fighting for life

had spent the previous two on aeroplanes and her brown hair hardly louder than a whisper. Exactly nine years since 32-year-old Anatoly Shcharansky last saw her husband, Anatoly, the imprisoned dissident, but she talks in him as if they parted Friday after nine years of being either although, Anatoly was to leave Russia the day after her wedding.

he was in London last week to aid to Britain not to sign the West human rights agreement. Madrid this September until the Russians detained in labour for trying to monitor the Helsinki human rights agreement. She had gone from Heathrow to Downing at for a 30-minute meeting with Thatcher, who expressed her about Anatoly's deteriorated health and said she would issue to press for his release.

he night before, Anatoly had to Washington from Israel to American congressmen in an tight veil in support of her and. This was the year she had hoping to finish her course in aim and art in Jerusalem, where now lives, but this was also the that Anatoly went on hunger to, in protest against not being to write to Anatoly or even to tion her name in any correspond-

lors that Shcharansky was a criminal and that Anatoly was not his real wife. He did not say why, if she wasn't his wife, this attractive young woman should choose to slog out her life in such a disruptive and exhausting way. Anatoly shrugged tired shoulders. There is nothing they can really accuse me of, so they have to make things up."

vital's family did not tell her she wa, "wish until she was 16. The news had a deep emotional affect on her and she spent the next years finding out about the heritage she had not known was hers. When she and Anatoly decided to marry, they also decided they wanted to leave Russia for Israel. Fifteen days before their wedding day, which was set for July 4 1974, Anatoly disappeared along with other potential trouble-makers who, the Kremlin thought, might cause problems during President Nixon's visit to Moscow. Anatoly was told she must leave Russia within ten days. "I said I wouldn't go unless I could marry Anatoly first. They released him the day before our wedding and said

that if I left Russia he would join me six months later."

Two years later, her husband had still not been allowed to join her and Anatoly was refused permission to go back to Russia. The following year, in 1977, Anatoly was imprisoned on charges of treason.

It seemed offensive to ask her what will happen if her husband is never released, or if, in spite of her efforts, the world forgets her existence, or if she can spend many more years this way, hoping against hope, for his release. She took no offence because my questions were completely meaningless to her. "This is the only way I can live; nothing else matters. I never feel alone in what I'm doing because people are always giving me their support. They come up to me on 'planes and ask how Anatoly is. Yesterday, in Washington, a black porter saw the name on my luggage label and said, 'Hey, I know about him; how's he doing?' Anatoly is physically weak, but spiritually he's very strong. I know we can both go on as long as we have to."



Anatoly: "This is the only way I can live; nothing else matters"

THE TIMES COOK



Shona Crawford Poole

Short and sweet

Turn out the moulds and carefully peel away the muslin. Serve them chilled with strawberries, raspberries or redcurrants. Sugar and thin cream may be offered separately.

The secret of baking light scones is to make the dough with sour milk or cultured buttermilk, and to handle it as little as possible.

Scones Makes about 10

225 g (8 oz) plain flour
1 teaspoon cream of tartar
1/2 teaspoon bicarbonate of soda
1/2 teaspoon salt
30 g (1 oz) butter, diced
1 egg, beaten
About 300 ml (1/2 pint) sour milk or buttermilk

Sift together into a bowl the flour, cream of tartar, bicarbonate of soda and salt. Add the dried butter and rub it into the flour lightly, using your fingertips or a pastry blender. Add the egg and enough milk to make a soft dough. Turn the dough on to a lightly floured board and knead it lightly and briefly, handling it just enough to eliminate the cracks.

Lightly roll out the dough to about 1 cm (1/2 in) thick. Cut out circles about 5 cm (2 in) diameter and set them on a greased baking sheet. Bake the scones in a preheated moderately hot oven (190°C/375°F; gas mark 5) for 15 to 20 minutes, or until they are well risen and golden.

Real redcurrant jelly is a preserve that I do not like to run out of, but still I never seem to make enough of it to last from one summer to the next. I serve it with roast lamb and use it to glaze open fruit tarts.

Redcurrant jelly Makes about 2.7 kg (6 lbs)

2.7 kg (6 lbs) ripe redcurrants

Sugar (see method)

Wash the redcurrants and pick out any that are bad or mouldy. Put them, stalks and all, into a preserving pan, or another large and preferably wide-mouthed pan or casserole, and add 1.2 litres (2 pints) of water. Heat gently until the juice starts to run from the fruit, then simmer for half an hour, pressing the berries against the sides of the pan so that the skin of each is broken.

Tip the fruit pulp into a scalded jelly bag and leave it to drip overnight. (To improvise a jelly bag, line a large sieve with a clean, damp tea cloth. Tip in the pulp then gather up and knot the corners.)

Next, measure the juice and put it back in the pan. Stir in 450 g (1 lb) sugar for every 600 ml (1 pint) of juice. Heat the mixture gently, until the sugar has dissolved completely, then boil fast to obtain a set. Test whether the jelly will set when cold by dropping a small spoonful on to a chilled plate. If it thickens and begins to form a skin it will set. A sugar thermometer will register about 104°C/220°F when the jelly reaches setting point.

Quickly strain the jelly through a sieve lined with muslin and pour it into hot, very clear jars. Fit a waxed paper disc: wax side down on the surface of the jelly and, when it is completely cold, seal the jars with transparent jam pot covers. Label and store the pots in a cool, dark place.

TALKBACK

From Vivienne Hughes, Cottenham, Cambridge.

In "these days of equality of the sexes" referred to in Michael Waters's column (Wednesday Page, July 13), I find his attitudes unhelpful and insulting to the 52 per cent of married women who are working wives. I have a full-time job, as does my husband.

Michael Waters's assertion that "it goes without saying that part of any husband's pay is really for the services of his wife," smacks of Victorian servitude. I applaud Ms Drummond's (or Mrs Waters's) efforts in handling her own tax affairs. It would be simpler and fairer if married couples with joint incomes could always be taxed separately without punitive measures when their total joint income falls below a certain threshold.

From Jacqueline Faith, London

As a current and past temporary secretary I felt I must reply to Jean Southon's lament (Friday Page July 15).

I hold a professional qualification and a couple of university degrees, but at present my chosen means of paying the rates and eating is to revert to my old and not dishonourable trade of secretarial (120/60).

The first agency I used kept sending me back to what was apparently their only client and also kept calling me "darling", so I took myself (and my excellent services) to another agency. They immediately put me to work in a variety of assignments, two of which bore a striking resemblance to those cited.

I took me about five minutes to get used to the electronic typewriter, as long as I didn't have to use the memory part. Temporaries, by their very nature, fill a gap and must expect to have work thrown at them if necessary. "Choice" is the salient word here. I'm selling, they're buying.

So Jean Southon, either nourish your connections with the commissioning editor of The Times, or get off your swivel chair and go to another agency.

THE TIMES DIARY

About turn

Colin Hanoman, the man who changed his name to Margaret Thatcher in hope of contesting Finchley at the general election, is proud of a letter he received from Tony Benn after announcing his intention to lodge an election petition against the returning officer's ruling that he was "an obvious reality." Benn writes: "People fought and died for the right to vote. Do not mock it by farce." Hanoman has indeed abandoned his bid to have the Finchley poll nullified, not because of what he calls Benn's "very pro-establishment response", but because he cannot raise the money.

Friend or foe?

The new boys' tribulations continue. John Hayes, the newly elected Conservative member for Hartlepool, is telling friends how he appeared on Anglia television alongside Eileen Griffiths. Griffiths kept saying "you and your party", apparently under the impression that Hayes came from the other side of the House.

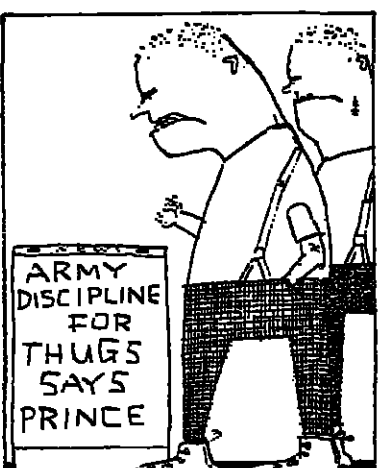
Not le car

A colleague spent much of the weekend with an unusually garrulous AA man who could not be kept off the subject of Leyland cars. He swore he was called out to broken down Metros and so on, day in, day out. "No other make came close. Then he confided that he should not be saying any of this, since head office told all patrolmen to keep their comments to themselves. Quite right, AA headquarters confirm. British Leyland offer AA membership and insurance as part of their sales promotion; hence the disproportionate number of calls to attend BL cars. No such alibi invalidates the observation of the AA man called (in vain) to my old Citroen GS: "Oh, God", he said, "Cars we can cope with. Citroens are something else."

Stitch in time

Ian MacGregor, giving evidence to a Lord's sub-committee, said he was having samplers made to be hung in coal executives' bedrooms when he takes over at the Coal Board in the autumn. They will bear the message: "Petrochemicals came from coal at the beginning of the century and will return there at the end of it." The challenge of illustrating this almost unseaworthy theme appeared, at any rate, to Lady Llewellyn-Davies of Hasting. When it came to her turn to question MacGregor she said: "I have no questions. I am going to embroider a sampler."

BARRY FANTONI



I'd like to see some bloke tell me to go and get my hair cut

Grave matters

There is something macabre about the fairytale agreement by which Denstone College, Staffordshire, is guaranteed world exclusive rights to the story of the search for the Titanic in its watery grave. The Texan millionaire leading the search is Jack Grimm, and the college bursar who finally nailed the deal with him is called Peter Pine-Coffin.

Whale met

Sir Peter Scott, at 73, has just made a large addition to his family - five humpback whales, adopted under a fund-raising scheme run by the International Fund for Animal Welfare. Sir Peter's foster-children, which he encountered off Cape Cod last month, are named Stub, Pegasus, Pepper, Fringe and Binoc, and, at \$10 each a year, are surprisingly cheap. Would that the care and feeding of your average human leviathan were so painless.

Dais over apex

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, chairman of the English Tourist Board's committee of inquiry into Britain's zoos, took an alarming tumble from the dais yesterday when rising to announce its results. It pointed the need, I suppose, for what his near namesake, Michael Montague, the ITB chairman, said zoos should have: "a keeper of homo sapiens".

Don Crown and his Basking Badger are receiving catcalls from animal lovers. LWT's Six O'Clock Show last Friday showed one of Crown's more sporting badgers taking a harmless hop from a radio-controlled miniature motor-cycle. By the time Crown reached his Leicester Square pitch, he claims, "Rent-a-crowd were out alleging cruelty to badgers". He has had to cancel some performances since. He does not want them frightening the birds.

PHS

Still no sign of the new dawn

by Henry Neuburger

Last Thursday, Tim Congdon set out on this page to prove that the centrepiece of the Government's economic policy - the medium term financial strategy - had succeeded. In particular, he claimed that its detractors have now been confounded by events.

I would argue that the medium term financial strategy has proved both unworkable and ineffective. Tim Congdon neither addresses the arguments of its critics nor are his own statistics relevant to any appraisal of the strategy.

With one point, however, I would agree, Britain has been subject to an experiment for the last four years. The moral justification for testing economic theories on whole nations is questionable - particularly when the theories are controversial. Nonetheless, since the experiment has been conducted we might as well appraise the results.

The original strategy was set out in the *Financial Statement and Budget Report 1980-81*. The objective was to bring down inflation and create conditions for a sustainable growth of output and employment. The method was to create stable expectations by setting out a path for the money supply. This was maintained, whatever happened, by adjustment of public spending, taxes and interest rates. To avoid high rates of interest and to provide room for cutting taxes, emphasis would be placed on public spending control.

Many of the theories underlying this strategy are controversial. Among the ideas open to question are:

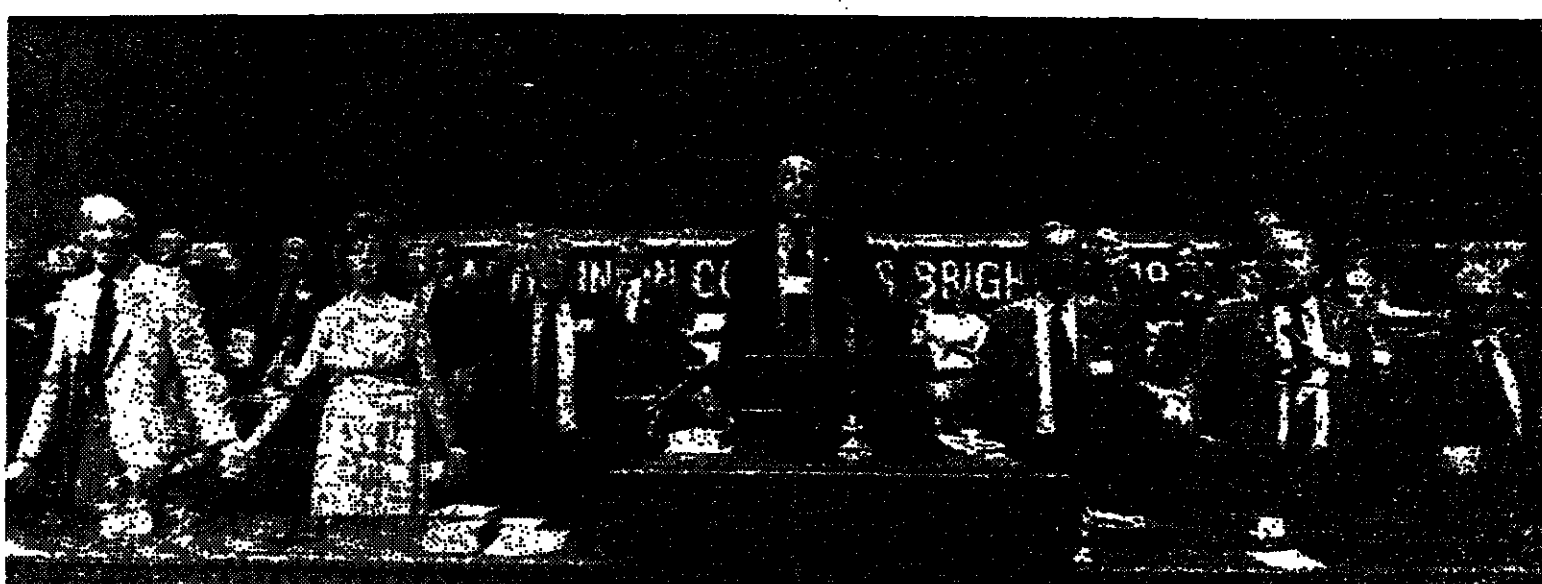
- Low inflation leads to sustainable growth of output and employment.
- The government can control the money supply.
- Controlling the money supply leads to low inflation.
- Controlling public spending has an effect on the money supply.

In addition, opponents of the medium term financial strategy did not, as Tim Congdon claims, argue that spontaneous growth was impossible under any circumstances. What they argued was that cutting public spending and increasing taxes would reduce output and employment.

The medium-term financial strategy: what they expected and what happened

		1980-1	1981-2	1982-3	1983-4
Money supply % growth	Target	7-11	6-10	5-9	4-8
	Actual	18	14	11	7
Public spending 1978-9 prices	Target	66	64	64	63
	Actual	67	67	68	70
Unemployment (millions)	Target	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Actual	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.8
Output % change	Target	-2	-1	-1	+1
	Actual	-2	-3	-2	-2

Reductions from past figures. *Government projections



At the TUC congress: all brothers, but their comrades abroad could point the way to the future

Bernard Levin: The way we live now

Striking out in Swiss time

When, a week or so ago, I told the story of the gravediggers' strike in Merthyr Tydfil, and drew from it some conclusions about the nature and use of trade union power, I hardly expected to return to the subject almost immediately. Yet there was a report elsewhere in the paper on the very day my comments appeared which seems to me to offer some very powerful evidence to support my thesis that the trouble with our unions, and in particular their leaders, is that they have never been taught how to use power.

At first sight, I have to say, the report I refer to, which came from Mr Alan MacGregor in Geneva, seemed to offer even more powerful evidence either that the Swiss celebrate All Fools Day on July 11 or that Mr MacGregor had gone off his head. Not so, the Swiss, as you would expect, do not celebrate All Fools Day at any time of year, and Mr MacGregor is as sane a man as you could find at either end of an alpenhorn. For those of you who missed the story, I summarize it here.

The Swiss trade union federation has just signed a five-year contract with the employers; by the terms of it the working week will be reduced by an hour in 1986 and by another hour in 1988, and on each occasion there will be an agreed pay cut of 1.2 per cent. This almost literally incredible bargain is the fruit of an accord between the two sides of Swiss industry first established in 1937 and renewed ten times since; it was the creation of a former Marxist called Konrad Ilg (perhaps I have gone off my head) who was the leader of the Swiss unions at the time, and by its terms strikes were renounced on one side and lockouts on the other, and it was agreed that all disputes would be resolved "by pragmatic negotiations in sincerity and good faith".

Now if you were to brandish that story at a representative sample of British union leaders you would receive, in reply, after the contemptuous snorting had died down, the obvious explanation: the Swiss worker is a miserable wretch, ground into poverty beneath the iron heel of the capitalists and beaten into submission to the said capitalists by a brutal government of gnomes, the result being that Swiss workers are

so near to starvation that they will agree to anything at all, in order to get their hands on the crust of dry bread that is all they can buy with their week's wages and to keep over their heads the leaky roof of the filthy, unheated hovels that are all they can afford by way of accommodation. See?

Well, no, actually, the Swiss worker's standard of living is getting on for twice as high as that of his British equivalent.

Er, Harumph. That is to say, Ah. You see, the Swiss worker, poor devil, is afflicted by such dreadful inflation (deliberately engineered by the iron-heeled capitalists and their allies the governmental gnomes) that no amount of wages can keep body and soul together, whence the frightful conditions hereinbefore-mentioned. Got it?

Not quite, Switzerland, for all practical purposes, doesn't have inflation at all; if it goes above 2 per cent it is regarded as a national emergency, and flood-warnings are broadcast hourly to all parts of the country.

Yes, well. On the other hand. But the fact is, of course, that unemployment in Switzerland is raging at such unspeakably high levels that no worker dare ask, Oliver-like, for more, lest he be thrown instantly on to the scrapheap. So that's all right, eh?

By no means; unemployment in Switzerland is somewhat under one per cent.

At this point, if your sample of British union leaders is really representative, you are likely to get a vigorous punch in the head; it was Burns who observed that facts are chiefs that winna ding and daurna be disputit, and although I would not presume to say exactly what he meant by the remark, its general

drift seems to be that Socrates should have counted himself lucky to suffer nothing worse than a thorough poisoning - for telling people things they did not wish to hear. Most emphatically, our union leaders do not want to hear about the Swiss system of industrial relations or its architect Mr Konrad Ilg.

I can now return to my theme of last week. British trade union leaders have the power to keep their members poor. That is not a very glorious power - it would hardly have sufficed Napoleon or Sardanapalus - but such as it is, they have it. The question is: why do they choose to exercise it?

Like the union men in Merthyr Tydfil who filled in a grave just before the burial because it had been dug in defiance of a strike that included gravediggers, trade union leaders who believe that their members still go to work in clogs are fighting the class war before last because nobody has taught them how to use power for good ends rather than bad, or even for sensible purposes rather than idiotic. It has been repeatedly pointed out, not least by me, that the American worker doesn't mind if the boss has a larger Cadillac this year than last, provided that he has a larger Ford. Why is the British worker willing to be Fordless to ensure that the boss is Rolls-Royce?

The answer, I believe, is that he isn't, but that his union leaders have the power to ensure that he behaves as though he is. And the most encouraging movement to be observed today anywhere in British industry - more encouraging than any signs that the recession is ending - is that of the British industrial worker's revolt against his leaders' power. In last month's election 60

per cent of the votes cast by trade union members were for candidates other than Labour ones; it is hardly possible to imagine a clearer demonstration that they were rejecting an attitude that simply did not accord with their own aspirations or indeed their own view of reality.

And the miners elected Mr Scargill, their president by an immense majority, but have ever since greeted with thumb to nose his demands that they should lower their standard of living in order to keep him in metaphors.

The Labour Party is shortly going to find itself with Mr Kinnoch as leader; the party might as well affiliate *en masse* to Exit. But it will not escape notice that this result will have been achieved largely through the squalid dealings of a few trade union bosses delivering herds of spurious votes like cattle-rustlers. The Labour Party is beyond saving; but the trade union movement can still be resuscitated by its members.

The trade union legislation proposed by the Government has been criticised as too weak, but the critics miss the point, for the main object is not to impose harsher limits on trade union activities; it is to further separate the boneheads who lead the unions from the members who are dragged, by the boneheads' incapacity for using power, into avoidable poverty. They are also dragged by their leaders into serious losses of liberty (not to mention into activities which deprive others of liberty), but that is less pressing, and less obvious, than the fact that the union leaders are denying their members attainable material advancement. Mr Tebbit said in the last Parliament that he was going to give the unions a dose of democracy. It is an audacious proposal; nothing less than taking the power from the bosses who have shown themselves unfit to use it and putting it into the hands of the members, who are now showing signs of wanting to learn how it should be used. It is perhaps too much to hope that British trade union members, even then, will promptly adopt the Swiss system devised by Mr Konrad Ilg. But at least they have begun to realize that his way is preferable to that of Mr Solomon Binding.

Now I am all for home ownership. I thought there was no more telling

The author is economic adviser to the Leader of the Opposition.
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Jock Bruce-Gardyne

Is that mortgage umbrella a bit too big?

The other day, when lurching in the City, I was asked to explain the Government's view of accelerating house prices. "It's a bit of a puzzle," said my inquisitor, "that's all, but there was too much cash about. Yet when the building societies raise the mortgage rate, all hell is let loose. What is one to think?"

Shortly before the building societies acted last month I had had a similar inquiry, though from a different standpoint, from one of the leaders of that movement. "Any chance," he had asked me, "that the Prime Minister will let us get on and make up our own minds about the mortgage rate?" He did not have to wait long for an answer. Mrs Thatcher "did not disguise her disappointment" when the rate was lifted by one and a quarter per cent.

Truth to tell both my interlocutors were asking for the moon. If the day comes when mortgage interest is in the mortgage rate, John McEnroe will blow kisses to the referee, and Arthur Scargill will withdraw to a Trappist monastery. I remember how, after the Heath government dissolved in February 1974, one of its former members whom I had regularly cross-questioned in Parliament, about its monetary policy, upbraided me: "It wasn't a blind bit of use your always banging on about the money supply. Since mortgage rates were not to rise there was no way we could control it anyway."

Which does suggest a somewhat less than perfect world, does it not? For throughout the second half of that government, when the monetary aggregates were keeping some of us awake at night, interest rates (including those for mortgages) were well below the inflation rate. So those who left their money on deposit with the building societies (many of them below the tax threshold) were being taken to the cleaners. Yet rather than allow them to enjoy some real income from their money we cheerfully ran the risk of speeding up inflation in the future.

There is no great mystery about why this should happen under all Tory governments (and some Labour ones as well). For years we have sought to encourage home ownership, particularly by allowing mortgage interest (unlike other forms of interest) to be set off against tax. We have been highly successful, and so millions of households feel the pinch when mortgage rates go up, and tend to love the government when they come down again.

Now I am all for home ownership. I thought there was no more telling

comment on the recent general election than Tony Benn's cry from the heart about all those council houses with fancy door-knockers, which meant they had been sold. I have little doubt that the right to buy the family home was the single biggest vote-winner introduced by the 1979 government.

But I do sometimes wonder whether we may not have rather over-egged the pudding. If your Aunt Mabel leaves you £50,000, and you use it to buy shares in ICI, then, if those shares appreciate in real value, you will pay capital gains tax on the appreciation; and on the dividends you receive you may well have to pay investment income surcharge on top of income tax. And with all that, the shares you buy are just as likely to go down as up.

If, instead, you buy a house to live in, you can in due course sell it and pocket any gain you make - and on the trend of more than 30 years you will be most unlikely not to have a

If the day comes when prime ministers lose interest in the mortgage rate, Arthur Scargill will retire to a monastery

gain. Meanwhile the Chancellor will have to meet the cost of your purchase. Who would buy ICI shares, instead? Yet is house purchase transparently more "in the national interest" than industrial investment?

I am not suggesting that with a move to tax neutrality between house purchase and other forms of personal investment, prime ministers would lose their interest in the mortgage rate. We should at least need to take it out of the retail price index (where it does not really belong) as well. Still, the intensity of interest might diminish. So that is one change which my friend from the building societies might campaign for. I bet he does not, all the same.

There remains another change which could get the politicians permanently out of the building societies' hair. They could scrap the mortgage rate cartel, and leave the individual societies to pick the rates that suit them. Perhaps, with the help of some energetic elbow-work from our new Chancellor, they might before too long do precisely that.

The author was Economic Secretary to the Treasury in Mrs Thatcher's last government.

James Curran

A small price to pay for the facts

The proposal for a Labour newspaper has provoked a lively correspondence, but the idea is not likely to get off the ground. Bill Keys, general secretary of Sogat 82 and the main driving force behind it, had great difficulty in persuading colleagues from other unions to fund even a modest feasibility study. If it came to putting up substantial cash for the paper itself, most union leaders would back off.

This is partly because the unions are in financial difficulties. Union membership has fallen by 1.6 million since the end of 1981, mainly because of rising unemployment. Many unions have found it difficult to make economies to match the fall in revenue.

Nevertheless, the trade union movement clearly has the resources to fund its own daily if it wishes. But in its present defensive and demoralized state, it is not in a mood to attempt a high-risk venture. Conservative legislation has whittled away the unions' legal immunities, leaving them vulnerable to large damages. Closed shop ballots, which will come into force next year, may further reduce union membership. There is no real sign of a sustained economic recovery. In these circumstances, the instinct of many union executives will be to husband their resources in readiness for the worsening situation ahead.

In any case, union leaders have not given high priority to communicating with the general public or even with their own members. They allowed the *Daily Herald* to close in 1964, even though its readership was more than five times that of *The Times*. Trade union journals remain, with a few exceptions, under-financed and over-controlled. Even union support for the development of a sympathetic press is limited.

The unions' failure to use the years to develop properly their own media has contributed to their present crisis. Most union members obtain information about unions primarily from media with a marked anti-union bias. This bias, as the systematic studies by the Glasgow University Media Group, Dr Paul Hartmann (Leicester University) and Professor Denis McQuail (Amsterdam), reveal, generally takes the unobtrusive form of industrial relations reports that focus on the disruptive consequences of disputes without explaining their causes. Strikers are implicitly portrayed as irrational and causing trouble without good reason, because their motives are not explained.

This is often coupled with a failure on the part of industrial journalists to integrate management as they do trade unionists. Professor McQuail found, for

instance, that statements and actions by employers accounted for only 4 per cent of the main topics of industrial relations reports of the national daily press in 1975. By rendering employers "invisible", and by concentrating on the wider disruptive effects of disputes, industrial journalists often tacitly portray unionists as being in conflict not so much with their employers as with the public.

This bias against the unions has contributed to the growing loss of support for unions even among their members. In these circumstances, union leaders have no real choice but to develop their own mass media as an elementary act of self-defence.

But they need to do so with their eyes open. The McCarthy Report, commissioned by the TUC, seriously underestimates the cost of launching a new popular daily by making three false assumptions:

- That it would carry about the same proportion of advertising as the *Sunday Times*, the established market leader, despite charging higher rates per thousand readers.

- That advertising would rise in strict proportion to sales (which it practically never does). This would give the new paper a whopping £6.4m profit on a circulation of 500,000, whereas the *Daily Mail* generally makes a loss with a circulation of more than 1.5m.

- And, most surprisingly, the report imagines that revenue would cover current expenditure within two to three months of the launch - a feat not matched in radical newspaper journalism since Feargus O'Connor launched the *Northern Star* in 1837.

Some assumptions made by the report about the editorial content of the paper are also open to question. Lord McCarthy rightly stresses the need for editorial independence, and builds in institutional safeguards to achieve this. But he is unrealistic in believing that a paper with a tiny editorial staff (a mere 17 per cent of the number employed, for example, on *The Times*) could produce a paper "offering new standards of excellence in British journalism."

The new paper would need bigger funds than the £6.7m projected by Lord McCarthy. But this cost, even if underestimated, is small, by comparison with the waste which unions, and their members would pay for not effectively putting across their case. It is a pity that the present generation of union leaders is not far-sighted enough to recognize this.

The author is editor of *New Socialist*.

All at sea with a whiff of French intrigue

If you take a dip in the Channel or off the North Cornwall coast this week there may be a nasty surprise lurking just beneath the surface. A giant Japanese seaweed whose frond-like tentacles grow by up to a foot a day has established a beach-head on the south coast and has rounded Land's End.

"We have had a reported sighting at Sennen and are waiting for confirmation," said Dr William Farnham of the Marine Laboratory at Portsmouth. "We have put up 'Wanted' posters for it in the holiday resorts."

The weed is known as *Sargassum muticum*. There is no question of Japanese restaurateurs setting up secret seaweed farms around our coasts. The guilty party is a more traditional enemy: France.

The seaweed comes from the oyster beds of France," said Dr Farnham. "They brought it over from California but we have not been able to find out much about it except that it produces tannin and has a highly astringent taste. I have nibbled some and it puckers the inside of the mouth."

Why should French oyster farmers want to grow a completely

useless crop which tastes horrible? The sinister answer is to obtain even bigger subsidies from the EEC's common agricultural policy. After planting the vile crop, they are paid a substantial sum for harvesting and destroying it. It makes the Keynesian wheeze of burying chests of money and paying people to dig them up look positively crude.

In a master plan for European recovery which has just been presented to the Euro Parliament, the French economist Michel Albert calls for massive growth and the creation of three million new jobs. Nothing is growing faster in Europe than *Sargassum muticum*. Keeping it under control could solve the unemployment problem at a stroke.

An even bigger type of seaweed called *Macrocystis pyrifera*, also originating from California, is being cultivated by the French, who intend to use it to make icecream. It grows to 200 ft long and could be a menace to quite large ships. Kelp-flavoured icecream would be eminently unseaworthy and so ideal for the EEC.

Dr James Whetter of the Cornish National Party does not like the slimy stratagems across the Channel:



Sargassum muticum: nasty

"The weed is a problem for small boats because it gets tangled round propellers. We don't know yet how it affects swimming. Whether it affects the EEC will pay compensation for damage to boats. The one place in Britain that could actually benefit from the weed

is Linga Holm in the Orkneys, with its rare breed of seaweed-eating sheep. These voracious animals have so depleted their native kelp that they have to sprint down the sand for a quick bite as the tide recedes. With teeth gnashing like castanets, the slower ones are sometimes washed away.

Professor Louis Driehl of Simon Frazier University has warned against introducing any Pacific species to the Atlantic because they are potential carriers of undesirable plants and animals. "Once they have been introduced, control is virtually impossible." It's what Cyril Smith has been saying about the SDP for months.

Come to think of it, perhaps the Liberals could rid us of the weed. In *The Day of the Triffids* the rogue vegetable is finally nipped by an overbred Scotsman on a submersible in a lighthouse. Could David Steel's summer project be to repulse *Sargassum muticum*?

I'm sorry, it's no joking matter. *Sargassum*, after all, is the lowest form of wit.

Paul Pickering

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COLLEGE LEAVER £5,000. Excellent opportunity for a young person with good academic skills to join a well known company. Salary £5,000 - £6,000. Please apply to Mrs Andrew Worsfold, Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of the United Kingdom, 29 Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9EZ. Closing date for applications 31 July.

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Exceptionally nice, large 1920s 3 bedroom house, well maintained. CH. Double garage. £72,000.
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HOUSE W

FLAT SHEARING

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and 1990. The first two years of the study were devoted to the development of the study protocol and the training of the research team. The data collection period was from 1991 to 1993. The data were analysed in 1994 and 1995. The results of the study are presented in this paper.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

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FACTS AND TENDERS

A Council of West Midlands
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Birmingham
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1st April 1984 to 31st
Further details by 29th
at the above address, or
TDC/AP, 11/201.

FRANÇOIS BERGAD

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Meeting of the creditors

3rd day of July, 1983.
 R. BURGESS,
 Director

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports results. Also available to viewers with television sets that do not have the teletext facility.

Breakfast Time presented by Nick Ross and Selma Scott. The guest is Barry Sheen. News at 6.30, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hour; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; tonight's television preview between 7.15 and 7.30; pop music news between 7.30 and 7.45; review of the morning papers at 7.50 and 7.55; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; food and cooking hints between 8.45 and 9.00. Closes down at 9.00.

Cricket Peter West introduces live coverage of the morning session in one of the West Bank Test matches. There is further coverage on this channel at 1.20 and on BBC 2 at 4.15 with highlights at 11.45.

News After Noon with Michael Cole and Norman Bryl. The weather reports come from BBC's 1.07 Regional News (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.10 Eric-a-Brao. A See-Saw programme for the very young (V).

Cricket. Further coverage of one of the matches in the second round of the NatWest Bank Trophy competition. 4.18 Regional News (not London).

Play School. Shown earlier on BBC 2. 4.45 Caroline Boes. A three-day visit to the South Atlantic to examine the wildlife of the battle-scarred islands.

News with Mike Stuart. 6.00 South East at Six.

5.00 News. 6.00 Thames news.

5.00 News. 6.00 Thames news. 6.25 Help John Murray reports from the 50+ Exhibition at the National Exhibition Centre in Kensington.

7.00 Where There's Life... presented by Miriam Stoppard and Rob Buckman. Miriam Stoppard meets a doctor who believes he knows why the Japanese are so successful.

7.30 Coronation Street. Alf Roberts wants to know what she is playing with fire.

8.00 Stuntmen. Variety programme with Jim Brown and Les and Dave topping the bill. The supporting acts include Jane Darling, Dave Lemay, Bernie Clifton and Ricochet.

8.00 Jamaica Shore Investigates: A Model Murder. The high-flying investigative television reporter links a spy master with the murder of a model.

10.00 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Conservative Party.

10.05 News followed by Thames news headlines.

10.35 Miss Universe 1983. Highlights from last week's competition stages in St Louis, Missouri. The host is Bob Barker.

12.05 Close with Sir Michael Horden.

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tv-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 today's guest, from 8.30, is Catherine Bramwell-Smith, 100 years old today. 8.45 cartoon; Eve Pollard reviews the morning papers at 7.05; sport at 7.45; Bowie video at 7.55; Bill Simpson's star forecast at 8.05; today's television preview at 8.35; video news at 8.40; baby talk at 8.50; and exercises with Mad Lizzie at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines followed by Sessene Street. Education with a difference. 10.25 Science International. What's new in scientific research. 10.35 The Greatest Thinkers. Macmillan. 11.00 The Science of the Future. A three of a voyage of discovery. 11.50 Cartoon Time. The Separated Credo.

12.00 Button Moon Rocket adventures with puppets (V). 12.20 Rainbow. Learning with puppets (V). 12.30 The Electric Theatre Show. John Doran talks to Burt Lancaster about his acting career and his latest picture, Local Hero.

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 Emmerdale Farm. Christmas is a coming and the Sugdens and the Skilbaks prepare for the occasion (V). 2.00 A Plus introduced by Mary Parkinson. Guest of honour is Catherine Bramwell-Smith, 100 years old today.

2.30 A Country Practice. Drama serial about life in a small Australian sheep town. This week, the threat of big industry divides the town. 3.30 Definition. Crossword game for all the family; presented by Jeremy Beedle. The celebrity guests are Kate O'Mara and Tony Blackburn.

4.00 Rod, Jane and Freddy in Summerland (V). 4.15 Cartoon: Victor and Maria. 4.20 Emma's World. Another adventure with Rod Hull and his uncontrollable pet (V). 4.45 What's Happening. Merle Sound meet Radio Forth in this week's news quiz. 5.15 Quiz. A quiz game for married couples, presented by Tom Connor.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news. 6.25 Help John Murray reports from the 50+ Exhibition at the National Exhibition Centre in Kensington.

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BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Architecture and Society. 8.30 Community Theatre. 8.55 Geology. Deserts. 7.30 Constable and Turner. 7.45 History of Mathematics. 8.10 Closedown.

10.15 Gharret. Magazine programme of interest to Asian women.

10.30 Play School. 10.55 Closedown.

12.30 Open University: The Pre-school Child: All in a Day's Work. 12.55 Children's 5-10: Starting School. 1.20 Closedown.

4.15 Cricket. Peter West introduces live coverage of one of today's matches in the second round of the NatWest Trophy competition.

5.10 The Mosque. Prayer in the setting. An Open University production that examines the nature and function of the mosque.

5.40 Cartoon: Doctor Blue Bird, from the Columbia studios.

5.50 180 Not Out. Catherine Bramwell-Smith, celebrating her 100th birthday today, in conversation with 80-year old Malcolm Muggeridge. On the matter of death they are divided - the centenarian loves life and wishes to go on living it to the full, while the young octogenarian can't wait to meet his maker.

6.30 Junior Pot Black. The second series is between the 1993 British Junior under 18 champion, Stephen Henry from Fife and Steve Vanham of Mitcham, the 1992 British Junior under 18 champion.

6.55 Six Fitty-five. Among the guests at the Pebble Mill courtyard is classical Spanish guitarist, Angel Romero.

7.30 News headlines, with subtitles.

7.35 Travel Show presented by Paul Heiney and Lucie Skeaping. Are duty-free shops a rip-off?

8.05 The Year of the French. July: The Seaside Hoteliers. (V).

8.35 Discovering Hedgehogs. David Streeter and Raymond Richardson examine the insects and fruit of hedgehogs in July. (V).

9.00 Film Buff of the Year presented by Robin Ray. This last qualifying heat has competitors answering questions on British musicals, gangster films of the 30s, Ingrid Bergman and Frank Sinatra.

9.30 Worlds Apart. A documentary about the Muria tribe of central India.

10.20 Cardiff Singer of the World. The third preliminary round features singers from Eire, Italy and Greece.

10.55 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Conservative Party.

11.00 Newsnight.

11.45 Cricket. Highlights from one of today's games in the second round of the NatWest Trophy. Open University Systems Performance: Earthquakes. 12.40 Instrumentation: Signals and Noise. 1.10 Closedown.

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CHOICE

parents choose their children's spouse while they are still babies, this state of affairs can lead to complications. Worlds Apart follows through one such case with its village 'trial' of the two young people concerned and the deals between the prospective in-laws. This documentary on a seemingly contented couple is a welcome relief from most others of the genre which usually illustrate abject poverty and despair.

One hundred and fifty years ago this month a mild Oxford University don preached a sermon in St Mary's Church, Oxford, that had far-reaching repercussions for the Church of England. John Keble was the preacher and from his sermon grew what was to be called the Oxford Movement. From the pulpit Keble questioned the traditional role of government in Church appointments by asking 'who controls the Church, God or man?' Richard Harries, Dean of King's College, London, in this first of a two-part series, JOHN KEBLE AND THE OXFORD MOVEMENT (Radio 4 8.45pm) discusses the history of the Movement with Sir Owen Chadwick, Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge and Canon Donald Alchin.

Following a brief holiday, presumably to rest his battle-scarred body, the intrepid Roger Cook returns tonight with another new series of CHECKPOINT (Radio 4 7.20pm) in which he leaves no stone unturned in his fearless pursuit of justice for the conned consumer.

8.00 News briefing. 8.10 Farming today. 8.25 Shipping Forecast. 8.30 Today. Including 8.45 Prayer for the Day 8.55, 7.35 Weather. 8.55, 8.00 Today's News 7.25, 7.25, 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.55, 8.00 Yesterday in Parliament 8.55, 8.00 News: Gardeners' Question Time. From Blackpool (V).

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4.00 News: Just After Four. Malcolm Stark looks back. 4.18 File on 4. 4.30 News. 4.40 News: Woman's Hour. Julie Walters, the actress, is guest of the week. Plus Helene Hanft's 1.05 pm report and item about holidaymakers who exchange homes. There is also exchange of The High Path, read by John Funder. It is the autobiography of the poet Ted Hughes.

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4.00 News: Just After Four. Malcolm Stark looks back. 4.18 File on 4. 4.30 News. 4.40 News: Woman's Hour. Julie Walters, the actress, is guest of the week. Plus Helene Hanft's 1.05 pm report and item about holidaymakers who exchange homes. There is also exchange of The High Path, read by John Funder. It is the autobiography of the poet Ted Hughes.

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Survivor tells of helicopter's last second

From a Staff Reporter, St Mary's

The last second before the Scilly Isles helicopter Oscar November sank was vividly described yesterday by one of the six survivors. Mr Lucille Langley-Williams said she had heard and felt a crack followed by three jerks almost simultaneously and before she could ask a friend what had happened "the water was up to my chest".

Mrs Langley-Williams, an Isles of Scilly councillor, said: "It was very quick. I bumped forwards and hit my head on the seat in front."

She turned to her friend, Mrs Megan Smith, aged 60, to ask "what the hell is going on?" but could only utter one word before sea-water swept into the passenger compartment.

Mrs Langley-Williams was speaking from St Mary's hostel where she is being treated for three cracked ribs. She and Mrs Smith had been visiting Penzance for a health authority meeting and were returning to the Isles of Scilly when the accident happened Saturday.

As the water rushed in "I closed my mouth and took a deep breath and by then I was under water".

Her seat had twisted round on impact and the seat-belt had tightened. She struggled to undo it. "I realised I had not got an awful lot of breath left. I got the seat belt undone and went to the door. A handle was there and I pushed it. It moved and I went up."

When she emerged on the surface she found the two pilots, Mrs Smith and two children, Harold Goddard, aged 12, and Ellen Hanslow, aged 15.

Helicopters searching for them at one time were directly overhead but not visible because of thick mist. The survivors heard the maroons go off on St Mary's signalling the lifeboat crew to launch. Mrs Langley-Williams said the children wanted to know what the procedure was for rescue operations. "We were just chatting about what would happen and I said the boat was on the way."

Searchers find 17 bodies in crashed helicopters

Continued from page 1

Yesterday Miss Lynda King Taylor, the journalist who flew to the Isle of Scilly four days before the fatal accident, denied points made by Mr Michael Ginn, managing director of BA Helicopters, quoted in *The Times* yesterday.

She denied that she had travelled with a press party, as Mr Ginn had suggested, but rather on a later flight in the company of other tourists. She repeated that they had been allowed to roam freely about the aircraft, taking photographs while the seat belt signs were illuminated.

She also said that Mr Ginn's assertion that BA had supplied the police with a full passenger list two hours after the accident did not correspond with the Exeter police's account; they said they had been hampered in identifying bodies by the absence of a full passenger list. Local hoteliers she added had said they had been working late on Saturday night helping the police by ringing round to check on which holidaymakers had failed to arrive at their destinations.

Mr Ginn did not respond to Miss King Taylor's other allegations that the emergency exit signs were not pointed out and were not manned by cabin staff; they were, she said, obstructed by hand luggage.

Nor did he respond to her allegations that the brief safety announcement was inaudible and that there were no safety instructions in her seat, or in those of two companions.

Mr David Learmont, a former RAF pilot and editor of the magazine *Flight International*, said yesterday that the points detailed by Miss King Taylor, if correct, amounted to extreme sloppiness on the airline's part.

He said that, although directives within BA Helicopters would be the same in the North Sea as on the Isles of Scilly, it was only in the North Sea that the commercial pressures were acute.

He added that there was "a buyer's market for aircrew" and that pilots, who were not well paid, were having to put up with less favourable conditions because of economic circumstances.

The Commissioner is 100 today



At home: Commissioner Bramwell-Booth in her garden (Photograph: Brian Harris).

By David Nicholson-Lord

Just a fraction of a century younger than the institution she has served so faithfully for so long, Sarah, Army Commander Catherine Bramwell-Booth celebrates her hundredth birthday today in the rural seclusion of her home at Finchampstead, near Wokingham, Berkshire.

Appearances of retirement are deceptive, however. Exactly 118 years after the Army was founded by her grandfather, the commissioner's uniform is as crisp and neat as ever, her teetotal convictions unaltered and her belief in God, the Devil and the vital business of saving souls intact. Over the last century, she says, she has had some "wonderful times with the Lord".

More particularly, she has developed her own distinctive brand of spreading the word. She has appeared on television chat shows. She has been honoured by the Guild of Toastmasters. She has given 30 interviews already this year. She is in the words of one senior Salvation Army official, "the best public relations officer we've got".

Commissioner Bramwell-Booth is tall, crisp, and straight-backed, with a twinkle



Looking back: Aged 19, when she began officer training

in her eye and an air of not standing too much nonsense from others. She believes in direct talking, loves an argument and has been known to exercise an acutely tonic effect on television hosts whose manners slip.

She was one of seven children born to Bramwell Booth, son of the Salvation Army's founder, and his wife Florence. A surviving brother lives in Buckinghamshire. Two younger sisters - Olive, aged 91, and Dora, aged 90, respectively a colonel and a major in the Salvation Army - share the house in Berkshire with Madge, aged 84, the cook, who will be joining in the celebrations today.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Son of Civilization fights the Beast

Yesterday brought the first day of a two-day defence debate, as well as the ministerial debut of Mr Alan Clark. He is the son of one of the most famous Britons of the age: the recently deceased Lord Clark. But he decided to make his own way in the world. So he did not join the family business, civilization, but he went into Conservative politics instead.

He arrived on the back benches in 1974. He is an expert on defence and has never been identified with such subjects as, say, employment.

So, when he was finally brought into the Government after the general election, he was of course sent to the Department of Employment.

At question time yesterday, as the new under-secretary, Mr Clark, a notable questioner when on the back benches, found himself giving his first parliamentary answer.

Mr Clark talked about "the success of the pilot scheme." He seemed confident of his knowledge, pilots being the sort of people about whom he displayed knowledge when asking questions concerning his old subject of defence. He was, however, answering a Tory backbencher who had asked him about the progress of special employment and training facilities.

Flying under the radar

While Mr Clark was talking about pilot schemes, Mr Dennis Skinner, the backbencher who used to sit directly opposite him when Mr Clark was a backbencher, tried to fly in under Mr Clark's radar.

As Mr Clark moved towards the dispatch box, his starboard was the target of precision heckling from Mr Skinner a few yards below: "Not very ebullient now, is she? ... eez a bag o' nerves ... not the same is it?"

Wisely, and unlike in the old days, Mr Clark did not exchange shots with Mr Skinner. Instead, he concentrated on satisfying his Tory backbench questioner and landed his brief safely. But in this confrontation between Mr Skinner and Mr Clark, the Beast of Rolsover versus The

Mr Skinner has been having a relatively quiet Parliament so far. We sense in speaking too early with five years to go. He has been containing himself to an average of one heckle a day, apart from two per Prime Minister's question time.

Balance of tedium

Later, in employment questions yesterday, he asked a question about Freemasons. He implied that Freemasons were influential or powerful. In this belief, Mr Skinner was part of a great tradition which includes the Inquisition, Mozart's coemities, Hitler, and General Franco, who it may be remembered, is said to have warned against the Freemasons on his deathbed. What do they, and Mr Skinner, know that we do not?

He demanded of Mr John Selwyn Gummer, another Under Secretary at Employment, whether the Government was going to bring in a law to regulate internal elections within freemasonry, as it intended to regulate elections within trade unionism. His point appeared to be to emphasize the unfairness of the government regulating election in one organization, but not in another.

Mr Gummer replied that, unlike unions, freemasons did not enjoy legal immunities. That was why the Government thought their elections should be regulated. At this, Mr Skinner scoffed and pointed his finger across the Conservative benches, implying that they were heaving with unregulated freemasons enjoying legal immunities. "Ah, you'll not touch them," he said. It could be that the Conservative backbenches are far less interesting than Mr Skinner is trying to suggest.

Later, the defence debate passed off without serious incident. A balance of tedium was maintained between Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State, and Mr John Silkin, the chief Opposition spokesman on defence, such as kept the peace during the recent general election and enabled the country to be safely bored by their endless disputation.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen holds an Investiture at Buckingham Palace, 11.
The Prince of Wales, President of the Prince's Trust, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, attends a Rock Gala in aid of the Trust at the Dominion Theatre, Tottenham Court Road, 7.30.
Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visits the East of England Show and Foxhound Show at Peterborough, 11.20.
Princess Margaret attends the

Royal International Horse Show at White City, 6.45.
The Duke of Kent, as Patron, attends the annual general meeting of the Royal Armoured Corps War Memorial Benevolent Fund, 11.30, and then opens a wing of the Royal Armoured Corps Tank Museum at Bovington, Dorset.

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent attend the Royal Tournament at Court Road, 7.30.
Exhibitions in progress
One Eye on the Pot, Towneley Hall Art Gallery, Burnley; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sun 12 to 5 (until Aug 8).

William Hunter (1718-83) and his world, Wellcome Institute Library, 183 Euston Road, NW1; Mon to Fri 9.45 to 5.15 (until Sept 30).

Paintings by Denzil Forrester and Next Torn No 15, a work by Yoko Terachi; Riverside Studios, Crisp Road, Hammersmith, W6; Mon 11 to 6, Tues to Sat 11 to 10.30, Sun 12 to 10.30 (until July 24).

Paintings by Barry Cooper, October Gallery, 24 Old Gloucester Street, Queen Square, WC1; Tues to Fri 12.30 to 4.30 (until Aug 5).

The Goldsmith and the Grape: Silver in the service of wine, Goldsmiths Hall, Foster Lane, EC2; Mon to Fri 10.30 to 5 (until July 28).

Articled centenary exhibition, Limehouse Library, 638 Commercial Road, E14; Mon and Thurs 9 to 8, Tues and Fri 9 to 5, Sat 9 to 12.30, 1.30 to 5 (until Aug 6).

Talks
A Garden Path: Explorations in the use and meaning of garden history, by Bob Jarvis, Laing Art Gallery, Highgate Place, Newcastle upon Tyne, 12.30.

Summer pruning of fruit trees and bushes, Royal Horticultural Society Garden, Wisley, near Ripley, Surrey, 2 to 4.
Huddersfield Narrow Canal, by Bob Dewey, Star Inn, King Street, Oldham, 8.

Music
Organ recital by Morley Whitehead, with Elizabeth Harley (contralto), St Mary's Cathedral, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, 8.
Organ recital by David Bell, St Andrew's Church, Croydon, E Devon, 8.

Recital by All Saints (Ryde) and St Thomas (Newport) Choirs, Ryde Parish Church, Isle of Wight, 8.
Organ recital by R. A. Megraw, First Presbyterian Church, Rosemary Street, Belfast, 1.10.

Recital by Albert String Quartet, Jesus College Chapel, Cambridge, 8.
Concert by Northern Sinfonia with Paul Tortelier, York Minster, 7.30.

Organ recital by Dudley Holroyd, Bury Abbey, 1.
Organ recital by Stephen Darlington, Norwich Cathedral, 8.
Recital by Kantoria Paulus-Kirche of Germany, Canterbury Cathedral, 12.

Anniversaries
Birth: Petrarch, Arezzo, Italy, 1304; Sir Richard Owen, paleontologist, Lancaster, 1804; Margaret McWilliam, educationist, Westchester, New York, 1860; Eric Axel Karlfeldt, poet, Nobel laureate 1931, Folkära, Sweden 1864.

Deaths: Hugh O'Neill, 2nd Earl of Tyrone, rebel leader against Elizabeth I, Rome, 1616; Andrew Lang, writer, Bangor, Kincardine, 1912; Guglielmo Marconi, Rome, 1937.

The Lost Rockers of David Octobry; recreations of paintings of rock'n'roll stars, Art Gallery and Museum, Schoolhill, Aberdeen; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 5 (until July 23).

London exhibitions
Work of young artists: Adam Green, Colin Merrin, Denise Nemtsov, Cliff Resnick, Ben Uri Art Gallery, 21 Dean Street, W1; Mon to Wed 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 7 (until July 25).

William Hunter (1718-83) and his world, Wellcome Institute Library, 183 Euston Road, NW1; Mon to Fri 9.45 to 5.15 (until Sept 30).

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New books - hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
De Lorens, the Elf and Fall of a Dream Maker, by Ivan Faleon & James Szados (Hamish Hamilton, £8.95)
How to be Poor, by George Mikeas, cartoons by Larry (Andre Deutsch, £4.95)
Letters to a Grandson, by Lord Home (Collins, £3.95)
Sadness, the Story of a Country House, by N. P. Wilson (Sovank, £3.95)
The Last Jews in Berlin, by Leonard Gross (Sidgwick & Jackson, £12.95)
The Novels of Charles Williams, by Thomas I. Howard (Oxford, £16.50)
The Renaissance Artist at Work, from Pisano to Titian, by Bruce Cole (John Murray, £12.50)
The Road to Tara, the life of Margaret Mitchell, author of *Gone With the Wind*, by Anne Edwards (Hodder & Stoughton, £3.95)
This Stage-Play World: English Literature and its Background 1580-1625, by Julie Briggs (Oxford, £9.95)

National Day

Today Colombia celebrates its National Independence Day commemorating the declaration of independence from Spain by the component parts of the Viceroyalty of New Granada, in 1810. The Battle of Boyaca in 1819 finally secured the freedom of New Granada, consisting of present-day Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador and Panama. The federation lasted little more than a decade, however, before Venezuela and Ecuador seceded. Panama declared its independence in 1903, taking advantage of the disorder caused by a three-year civil war. Colombia is a two-party democracy; the last military coup was in 1953.

The papers

"Those who criticise Prince Charles's speech to police chiefs should listen to what he actually said," the Daily Mirror says. "What he did say was that stiffer sentences were the wrong way to deal with young people." Commenting on British foreign policy, the Frankfurter Rundschau points to the "lack of air-tight". Political solutions would be possible in Northern Ireland and the Falklands, but "diplomacy is not in demand". Almost no dialogue with the Soviet Union, contacts to the wrong side in Latin America, quiet lifting of pressure on South Africa - still the former empire determines the British political consciousness.

Pollen forecast

	Pollen count	Peak times
Alder	high	3 to 6 pm
Basswood	high	noon to 3 pm
Beech	high	noon to 3 pm
Birch	high	noon to 3 pm
Box	high	noon to 3 pm
Buttercup	high	noon to 3 pm
Cherry	high	noon to 3 pm
Cornflower	high	noon to 3 pm
Cotton	high	noon to 3 pm
Cypress	high	noon to 3 pm
Elm	high	noon to 3 pm
Hawthorn	high	noon to 3 pm
Hazel	high	noon to 3 pm
Heather	high	noon to 3 pm
Holly	high	noon to 3 pm
Hyacinth	high	noon to 3 pm
Juniper	high	noon to 3 pm
Lavender	high	noon to 3 pm
Marigold	high	noon to 3 pm
Mayweed	high	noon to 3 pm
Nettle	high	noon to 3 pm
Orchard	high	noon to 3 pm
Pink	high	noon to 3 pm
Rose	high	noon to 3 pm
Rosemary	high	noon to 3 pm
Rue	high	noon to 3 pm
Sage	high	noon to 3 pm
Sedum	high	noon to 3 pm
Spirea	high	noon to 3 pm
Verbena	high	noon to 3 pm
Viburnum	high	noon to 3 pm
Yew	high	noon to 3 pm

The pollen count for London issued by the Astoria Research Council is 10 on yesterday (and 30 today for today's recording call Britain's Weather: 01-246 057, which is updated each morning at 10.30).

Roads

London and South-East: M4: Lane closures between Heston service centre and junction 2 (Brentford). A24: Burst water main in East Street, Epsom. A20: Roadworks at Hollingbourne. Midlands: M1: One carriageway shared between junctions 15 and 16 (Northampton). M6: Lane closures from junctions 5 to 6 (Birmingham NE to Central). A429: Repairs south of Wellesbourne, Warwickshire. North: M62: One carriageway shared between junctions 23 and 24 (Huddersfield). A560: Diversion westbound at Carrington, Stockport. A66: Temporary lights four miles E of Bowes, Co Durham. Wales and West: A429: Temporary lights at Fosseway, N of Northleach. M5: Northbound carriageway shared between junctions 8 (A50 junction) and 9 (A50 junction). Royal Walsley Show, Llanwladfa, near Bulth Wells, Powys: Heavy traffic on A470, A481, A483. Scotland: A8: Lane closures on Princess Street, Edinburgh, 9.30am to 4pm. A9: Single lane, temporary lights S of Auchtermuchty, Tayside. A78: Roadworks at Loans by-pass, Strathclyde. Information supplied by the A.A.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Conclusion of debate on defence estimates.
Lords (2.30): Debate on Press Council report on Sunlife's case on the enforcement powers of the revenue departments; and on human rights.

The pound

	Bank	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	1.81	1.73	
Austria Sch	28.85	27.30	
Belgium Fr	81.75	77.75	
Canada \$	1.93	1.85	
Denmark Kr	14.68	13.58	
France F	12.20	11.70	
Germany DM	4.08	3.88	
Greece Dr	136.00	126.00	
Hong Kong \$	11.35	10.70	
Ireland P	1.29	1.23	
Italy Lira	2415.00	2295.00	
Japan Yen	382.00	365.00	
Netherlands Gld	4.57	4.35	
Norway Kr	11.55	11.00	
Portugal Esc	184.50	174.50	
Spain Ptas	207	192	
Sweden Kr	227.50	216.50	
Switzerland Fr	12.16	11.56	
USA \$	3.34	3.17	
Yugoslavia Dnr	141.00	134.00	

Retail Price Index: 334.7.
London: The FT Index closed up 11.2 at 699.7.

Weather forecast

A ridge of high pressure covers Britain. A weak trough of low pressure over E Scotland moves towards Norway.

6 am to midnight

London, Central S, SW England, E Midlands, Channel Islands Dry, sunny periods; wind E light or moderate; max 25C (77F).
SE England, East Angles: Bright or sunny periods; mainly dry; wind variable, force max 20C (68F).
Central N, NE England, Borders: Bright or sunny intervals, mainly dry; wind variable, force max 20C (68F).
W Midlands, Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Partly sunny; periods; wind variable, force max 21 to 23C (70 to 73F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray: Partly cloudy, a little rain at first, becoming mostly dry, bright or sunny intervals; wind variable light; max 21C (70F).
NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Mostly cloudy, rain or drizzle on coast and hills; light W light or moderate; max 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Mostly dry, bright or sunny periods, with variable showers in S later. Becoming very warm generally.

SEA PASSAGES: North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E) wind variable, light; sea smooth; St George's Channel, Irish Sea: wind variable, light; sea smooth.

Sun rises: 5.06am
Sun sets: 9.07pm
Moon rises: 1.17am
Moon sets: 5.37pm
Full Moon: June 25.

Lighting-up time
London 8.57 pm to 4.38 am
Bristol 8.48 pm to 4.28 am
Edinburgh 10.12 pm to 4.02 am
Manchester 9.55 pm to 4.05 am
Penzance 8.52 pm to 5.05 am

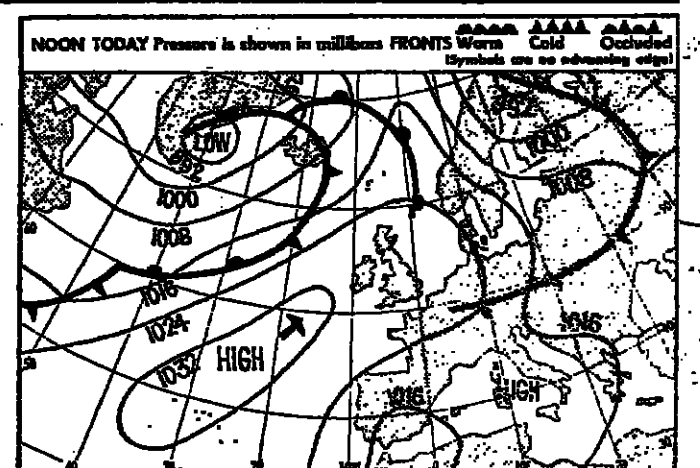
Temperatures at midday yesterday: a, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.
a f r s
Belfast c 15.59 Glasgow c 19.78
Birmingham c 20.08 Liverpool c 19.55
Cardiff c 17.85 Jersey c 20.08
Edinburgh c 12.73 London c 19.08
Glasgow c 14.75 Manchester c 19.08
Hull c 18.04 Nottingham c 19.01

London

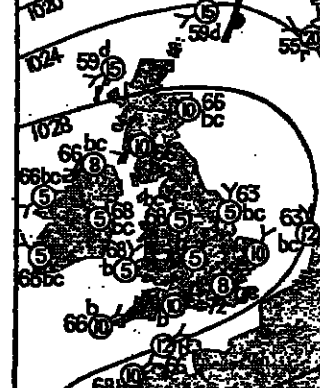
Temps: max 6 am to 6 pm, 24C (75F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 17C (63F). Humidity: 6 pm, 65 per cent. Rain: 54% to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 54% to 6 pm, 43 h. Sea: main sea level, 6 pm, 1.621 m. Fog: nil. Wind: 14 to 16 mph, 1.621 m. 1,000 metres - 29.93 h.

Highest and lowest
Yesterday: highest day temp: Poole, Dorset, 27C (81F); lowest day temp: Lough Linn, 12C (54F); highest night temp: Lough Linn, 12.5 h; lowest night temp: Lough Linn, 12.5 h.

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NOON TODAY



High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	11.03	3.2	11.26	3.4
Abbeystead	10.53	3.2	11.26	3.4
Abbeystead	10.53	3.5	11.26	3.4
Belfast	2.44	1.01	3.2	3.4
Cardiff	2.44	1.01	3.2	3.4
Dover	2.31	3.5	3.2	3.4
Dover	2.31	3.5	3.2	3.4
Exeter	2.07	3.5	3.2	3.4
Glasgow	9.48	4.1	11.01	4.1
Hershey	9.48	3.4	11.01	3.4
Hershey	9.48	3.4	11.01	3.4
Hull	2.34	3.2	3.2	3.4
Leeds	2.34	3.2	3.2	3.4
Leeds	2.34	3.2	3.2	3.4
Liverpool	1.98	7.8	9.05	7.8
Liverpool	1.98	7.8	9.05	7.8
Manchester	1.98	6.1	9.05	6.1
Manchester	1.98	6.1	9.05	6.1
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Manchester	1.98	6.1	9.05	6.1
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